The Nation

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The Week

Chairman McKinley's reply to Senator Dixon's "challenge" for a test of the Roosevelt and the Taft sentiment through preferential primaries is directly to the point. The question is not one of principle, since there is no difference between them here, but solely of practical arrangement. What the President's managers contend for is real primaries, "fairly conducted and surrounded by the restrictions of the law." Straw votes are well enough for advertising purposes, but they are hardly up to the requirements of a serious endeavor to ascertain the popular will. Where Mr. McKinley is particularly effective, however, is in reminding the preferential primary shouters that forty-one of the forty-eight States have already provided for choosing their delegates by primaries, in some form, and that not even the Big Stick can set aside these arrangements. "I do not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress," says the Taft manager, as if to show that others than self-denominated saviors of the people can be like Lincoln when they wish. In a word, the friends of Mr. Taft desire to see the campaign conducted decently and in order, without eleventh-hour alterations of procedure that would inevitably be difficult if not impossible to safeguard.

A bill was favorably reported to the House last week, authorizing the President to take steps to procure the appointment of an international commission to study the questions connected with the rise in prices—commonly referred to as the high cost of living. As our readers are aware, this is a project set on foot by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, who obtained the hearty endorsement of many economists and public men in Europe as well as in this country. Mr. Taft was so impressed by the showing that he urged Congress to enact the necessary legislation. It is, indeed, a measure upon which there seems to be no serious difference of opinion among those competent to speak on it. In the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of February 25, Herr Bernhard Dernburg, formerly Colonial Secretary, and a man of high reputation in business and financial affairs, has a long article on the increased cost of living. In it he takes up the various causes which have been assigned—tariffs, heavy taxation, gold production, and so on—only to give his opinion that no one of them can be deemed adequate. But Herr Dernburg comes out strongly for an international inquiry, referring specifically to Professor Fisher's plan, which he says meets with universal acceptance among experts.

The most hardened must be stirred by the plight of the 120 first-term members of the House of Representatives. These "freshmen" have found themselves cruelly handicapped in the accomplishment of their great task of saving the country. The older members persist in saving the country in their own way, without either help or interference from upstarts. The latter have endured this enforced inactivity long enough, and a projected banquet for the airing of their grievances is the result. What the first-termers really want, if we read between the lines correctly, is not more consideration for pet legislative schemes, but opportunity to make speeches. It is the refusal of their requests for "time" that first grieves and then angers them. Surely the rules can be amended so as to provide for so simple a matter. "Calendar Wednesday" may not be the great success that its promoters hoped, but "Oratory Monday Morning" or "Declaiming Saturday Afternoon" ought to satisfy the aspiring first-termer without costing either the country or the House a moment of valuable time.

The fight in the Ohio Constitutional Convention over the question of licensing saloons has resulted in a compromise clause which will be submitted to the voters as a separate proposition. The State has not had a license system for sixty years, the present arrangement being one of local option. The new proposal maintains the possibility of prohibition in counties and smaller divisions, but provides for the granting of licenses on such terms as the Legislature may make, with the restriction that not more than one license shall be authorized for each township or municipality of less than five hundred population, or for each five hundred in larger places. There are other and minor regulations, including prohibition of ownership of saloons by breweries. The compromise is so extensive that one wonders why either side should have much interest in it.

By a narrow margin of perhaps only 500 votes, Seattle has defeated "Hi" Gill, the Mayor it recalled last year because he ran so "open" a town, or rather turned Seattle over not merely to its own underworld, but to gamblers and prostitutes from all over the country. What a blow his reëlection last week would have been to the advocates of the recall, it is easy to conjecture. As it is, the single-tax, Prohibition candidate has been elected, although the single-tax amendment for which he stood has been overwhelmingly defeated. Never, surely, were issues more confused in any municipal election in this country. In the primary on February 20, Gill had a plurality of more than 10,000 over Cotterill, who has now been elected. Indeed, it is beyond doubt that the latter would have been defeated but for the efforts of the women of the city, the Socialists abstaining from voting for either candidate. No less than forty-five propositions—referenda enough to suit the most enthusiastic advocate of government by the people—were submitted to Seattle's voters.

In 1905 the Philadelphia Director of Public Safety wiped nearly 60,000 names of "phantom" voters from the lists. Ghosts have a troublesome way of returning, however, and an investigation now under way indicates that about half of them have crept back to their old quarters. Indeed, there is a strong suspicion that certain wards are not making the showing in this respect that their reputation warrants, and they will probably be honored with a second investigation. In Philadelphia, owing to the obligation upon the voter to exhibit his tax receipt when registering, the foundation of the registration lists is the assessors' records. Ex-

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amination of the assessors' records, accordingly, discloses any inflation of the voting lists. In the residential wards, where such crudeness as merely adding false names would be dangerous, because of the certainty of discovery, it has been the custom to keep on the lists the names of voters who have removed or died since the last preceding assessment, these names being voted by repeaters with comparative immunity. Both methods are threatened by the present investigation.

The action of the Mississippi Legislature in demanding the resignation of Senator Le Roy Percy is not to be taken as a reflection upon him, but as a fresh outcropping of Vardamanism. In a speech last December Senator Percy, in reply to some Hearst libels, laid before the Senate the whole story of the bitter contest in his State which finally resulted in his defeat and in the triumph of Vardamanism. One of Mr. Percy's bitterest enemies is the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Thomas G. Bilbo, who was elected to that position although the previous Senate voted by 28 to 1 that he "was unfit to sit with honest, upright men in a respectable legislative body, and he is hereby asked to resign." It was Bilbo who made the false charge of bribery against one of Percy's partisans in the effort to void the Senator's election, and it is doubtless due to his or similar leadership that the Mississippi Legislature is now seeking another point of attack upon the Senator.

The opportunity arose from the fact that, after his defeat by Vardaman, in his natural disgust that the State should prefer that low buffoon to himself, Mr. Percy indicated his purpose of resigning at the January, 1912, session of the Legislature because of his belief that his "retiring from public life would tend to lessen factional strife." The appearance of the slanderous article in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* and Vardaman's endorsement thereof made Senator Percy decide not to resign. In his own words, in asking of the United States Senate a complete investigation of both Mississippi Senatorial elections, Mr. Percy said: "If I resigned in the face of an article which holds up to the scorn of good people not only myself but the Legislature which elected me and the State which honored me, I should be untrue to that Legislature, to the friends who supported me, and to myself. If I am as corrupt a thing as I am painted to be in this article, I should not be permitted to resign. I should be branded with infamy and driven in shame out of public life to a prison cell."

The speech of Senator Kenyon of Iowa on the Stephenson case was a pretty thorough sifting of both the law and the evidence. He uncovered a mass of crawling and creeping vermin such as one sees when overturning a rotten log in a forest in the summer time. The only redeeming feature of the whole showing on Stephenson's side was the simplicity of the aged Senator who did not see anything wrong in drawing checks and handing them over to his friends to carry the primaries, together with his touching confidence in their integrity and good judgment, leading him to forego any accounting. With like ingenuousness, they destroyed all their memoranda immediately after the election.

Among the important bills waiting to be considered by the House of Representatives is the Esch White Phosphorus bill. We know of no single instance in which failure to do an obvious legislative duty has been more disgraceful. This matter presents no complexities, apart from the Constitutional question which some people profess to regard as involved in it, but which, if they are sincere, they should bring out in the open instead of smothering the bill in committee. It is a matter upon which the simplest considerations of humanity urge immediate action, and upon which other civilized nations have long ago taken action. Finally, it is a matter in which the only real difficulty was promptly removed by the Diamond Match Company as soon as President Taft suggested to that corporation that relinquishment of its patent rights in the premises would make the needed legislation possible.

History may have her doubts about the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, but there can be no doubt at all as to the reality of its celebration by the descendants of the men who ought, at least, to have drawn up and signed it. The immortal twentieth of May is to be filled this year with a judicious mixture of what the fathers did and what the sons are doing. "There is to be," says the Charlotte *Observer*, "a great exposition of what we make and sell in Charlotte, things the Signers never dreamed of, things they had to do without but which the Descendants can have if they have the price, and things that are making our manufacturers and merchants and jobbers more comfortable every day." An outsider, it thus appears, might be somewhat confused as to whether the celebration was in honor of the Signers or the Descendants, more particularly the Descendants who have things to sell. But in this respect, it must be confessed, the Mecklenburg celebrators are not sinners above all who dwell in the land.

Chief of Police Kohler of Cleveland has sent to the Constitutional Convention an appeal for consideration of the plan which he began to urge a year or two ago for a radical change in the treatment of criminals. He proposes that, for the existing system of definite fines and terms of imprisonment, there be substituted the single sentence of "banishment," to last until a second judge and jury, after due consideration, decide that the penalty originally imposed may be safely terminated, and the man restored to association with the law-abiding. This second tribunal, constituting the Court of Rehabilitation, should be as strict in determining its verdict as the first was. The prisoner would thus be encouraged to a real reform of himself; and his release, instead of meaning merely that his time had expired, would be the best testimony to his trustworthiness. As a consequence, the stigma that now rests upon the ex-convict would be transformed into something like a certificate of character. Chief Kohler, with the enthusiasm of the discoverer, sees revolutionary results from this plan. Impartial observers, while doubting the efficacy of any one remedy for criminality, will be interested in seeing the experiment tried in Ohio or elsewhere.

It may very well be that the man who succeeds Dr. Harvey T. Wiley as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington will bring to his work the same devotion to the public service which has

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made Dr. Wiley one of the most prominent figures in the campaign against the excesses of commercial greed and in behalf of a higher national standard of health. It is not so sure that the new Chief Chemist, whoever he may be, will rival his predecessor's amazing gift for marshalling public opinion in his support. The friends of Dr. Wiley are the last to deny his exceptional talents for utilizing publicity. But, in the first place, it was publicity exercised in a good cause, and in the second place it was not the product of mechanical press-agent methods, but the emanation largely of a picturesque personality.

In appointing Dr. Talcott Williams of the Philadelphia *Press* as head of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia has selected a journalist of long years of experience, unusual gifts, and extraordinary range of knowledge. As a speaker and lecturer he is in constant demand, particularly because of his minute information in regard to conditions in the Far East. He is precisely the right man to emphasize the need of thoroughly trained newspaper writers in place of men who have the merest smattering of knowledge. Again, Mr. Williams has been a practical journalist from the beginning of his career. There is no position on a daily newspaper that he has not filled with complete competency; and he has been in close touch with the leaders of public opinion and of our political life. His associate, Prof. John W. Cunliffe, who comes from the University of Wisconsin, besides having experience as a journalist and having seen a good deal of the world, is an English scholar of wide learning and good taste. Two better men could not have been chosen for guiding an institution which offers many opportunities and presents not a few difficult problems.

The Christian Science Church has its progressive and its stand-pat movement. Mrs. Augusta Stetson of New York, who has before this come into conflict with the directors of the mother church in Boston, now announces herself as a teacher of "radical Christian Science," and charges the authorities of the Boston church with being faithless to the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. She accuses them flatly of attempting to compromise with the devil when they declare that Christian Science healers do not assume responsibility for the results of the treatment they administer. Mrs. Stetson asserts that the healer's responsibility is a fundamental part of the Eddy creed. Thus, oddly enough, Mrs. Stetson, who calls herself a radical, is in reality a standpatter, whereas the official successors of Mrs. Eddy seem to be ready to square their doctrine with the needs of the time. During Mrs. Eddy's lifetime Mrs. Stetson, though a rebel, professed submission to the founder of the Church.

Mr. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, makes the positive charge that there is a well-organized movement under way "to bring about trouble" between Mexico and the United States. With intervention as its object, the propaganda gains strength. The problem is serious enough without this; it is doubtful whether any question before the President calls for such wisdom and statesmanship. The owners of the $800,000,000 of American money in Mexico and the other foreign capitalists are certain to bring enormous pressure to bear upon Washington to safeguard their investments. It is so easy to say that American troops should restore order, as in Cuba, that the unthinking will be repeating it day in and day out. Mr. Barrett states well what any such intervention would mean:

> The temporary protection it might give to Americans and American investments would sink into insignificance compared, first, to the possible loss of life and property and expenditure of money which might result from war; second, to the restrictions upon United States trade and capital which would undoubtedly result in all Latin-America, and, third, to the loss of confidence in the United States Government and people among the Governments and peoples of its sister republics.

Concerning wages and profits as a whole, in the British collieries, some remarkable figures are given in an article in the *Westminster Gazette*. The question asked at the opening of the article is whether the present profits of the coal-owners "can bear a substantial reduction in the payment of increased wages, and yet leave a margin sufficient to attract capital to coal-mining." The data which follow may to many persons seem to furnish almost a complete answer to the question. But this is not so, owing to the fact that the figures deal with averages, whereas, in case of increased cost of mining (without an increased price obtained for the coal) there would be no uniform discouragement of capital everywhere, but simply the stoppage of the worst-paying mines. Nevertheless, the figures of the average are extremely interesting. From them it appears that the average price obtained at the collieries of the United Kingdom in the year 1910 was $1.90 per ton in England, $2.72 in Wales, and $1.65 in Scotland. By comparison of these figures with the average output of each person (man, woman, or boy) employed in the mines, it appears that the total amount received by the mine-owners—without deduction for operating expenses of any kind other than wages, or for any return on capital or provision for its maintenance—averaged $1.71 per worker per day in England, $2.35 in Wales, $1.81 in Scotland. On examining the details of cost-sheets in certain mines, the writer comes to the conclusion that "an increase [in wages] of a shilling a day would absorb the whole of the profits and half as much again." This result cannot, of course, be accepted as conclusive; but the writer has evidently reached it in good faith, as may be inferred from his conclusion that there would be no difficulty in making the advance of wages by means of an advance in the price of coal, which, of course, would have to be borne by the consumers.

An uninterrupted flight from London to Paris at a speed of seventy-five miles an hour, is not really so simple a performance as the hero of the occasion would make it out. M. Salvey's statement is that, having a little affair of business to look after in the French capital, and finding the train schedules from Charing Cross unsatisfactory, he stepped into his monoplane and dropped over to Paris. The thing has been done before, and will be done again with increasing frequency. But for all that the man in the street hardly visualizes himself as making in person the trip from London to Paris through the air in the immediate future. The triumph of the aeroplane has been in very large part the triumph of its navigator. There has grown up a class of airmen who, in the popular mind, can do almost anything. If Vedrines or Beaumont should fly from Paris to London without any machine at all, it would not be such a dreadful shock.

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THE DEFEAT OF THE TREATIES.

The general disappointment over the killing of the arbitration treaties in the Senate will be sharpened by the belief that the action was prompted by partisan motives. The trail of politics is over it all. On the main issues put to vote, the division in the Senate was along party lines. The Democrats were almost solidly for the emasculation and ruin of the treaties. Only three Democratic Senators—two of them, Messrs. Williams and Rayner, among the ablest and most independent members of the Senate—stood for the treaties in their integrity. Not all the insurgent Republicans went with the Democrats, but enough of them did so to make it possible, by a majority of two votes, to strike out vital clauses and to add amendments intended to do the treaties to death.

That the Democrats in the Senate made a sorry exhibition of themselves in this important matter will be generally agreed. It is not by such displays that they can regain confidence for their party. Without denying that certain Democratic Senators may have been actuated by firm convictions on the question of the Senate's powers under the Constitution, there is violent suspicion of other motives when substantially the whole of the party representation in the Senate arrays itself on one side. Can it be plausibly said that the rank and file of the Democratic Senators—many of whom did not debate the question at all, but simply voted in a mass—were more sensitive to their Constitutional obligations, more jealous of encroachment upon the prerogatives of the Senate, than men like Root and Burton, or Senators like Rayner and Williams? The supposition is absurd. Moreover, it must be remembered that the leading Democratic candidates for the Presidency have heartily approved the treaties. Gov. Wilson came out for them emphatically. They were warmly endorsed by Gov. Harmon. What sinister influences, what unexplained motives, led the Democrats in the Senate to repudiate such leadership and to set themselves athwart the enlightened sentiment of the country so emphatically expressed? We know what the Clanna-Gael will say. It will rejoice at the defeat of the treaties as due to threats of political vengeance by Irish-Americans. These may, indeed, have been of avail in some instances, but more powerful than any such attempted pressure must have been a partisan spirit, willing to impede a great and international movement for peace just to gain an apparent advantage over President Taft. For our part, we are strongly of the mind that this advantage is illusory, and that the Democratic Senators, by their attitude in this high business, will have given their party hopes a distinct check. What inducement will the people have to give full power to men who show themselves so selfish and so mulishly wrong?

It has been said that the Senate is "the graveyard of treaties." This is an exaggeration, though in the matter of arbitration treaties it might be held to be very near the truth. No one has forgotten the fate of the earlier arbitration treaty with England, which President Cleveland and President McKinley vainly urged upon the Senate. Not even President Roosevelt was able to induce the Senate to ratify the arbitration treaties of 1905, except in a form which caused the documents to be pigeon-holed in the State Department. Certainly, in all this class of treaties the Senate has shown itself either unyielding or evasive. When it dares not reject them outright, it tries the plan of evisceration. It is the latter method which has been successful in the present case.

The Senate knew, because everybody in Washington knew, that the ratification of the treaties with all kinds of exceptions stipulated in the act would not only frustrate their main intent, but would lead to their being laid on the shelf. Neither our Government nor that of Great Britain or France would care for them in their present mutilated shape. And Senators must have known also that, in blocking these particular measures, they were doing what they could to check a world movement for peace guaranteed by arbitration treaties. It is no secret that both England and France hoped to make these treaties a model for other agreements of the kind with other Powers. That is the reason why objection was made to the enumeration of subjects which could never be submitted to arbitration. Such a course would destroy the broad example which it was desired to set. And the Senate, furthermore, has at one stroke put an end to the negotiations which the President was planning at once to take up with Germany and Japan, and possibly other nations, in the hope of procuring similar arbitration agreements. Thus the net result is depressing and disastrous in far-reaching ways. It puts the United States in the attitude of refusing to accept the offered leadership in binding the world together in indissoluble peace.

That this disappointing course of the Senate is in absolute misrepresentation of the wishes of the great majority of the people of this country, we have no manner of doubt. If it was intended as a blow at the President, the reaction is, in our opinion, certain to be in his favor. Meanwhile, Mr. Taft himself takes the slaughter of his arbitration treaties in a fine spirit. He admits that he is grievously disappointed, but affirms that he is not cast down, and, with a firm courage like that of D'Azeglio after the disastrous battle of Novara, declares simply: "We must begin all over again."

TAFT ON THE JUDICIARY.

The President's speech at Toledo last Friday night was not a great speech. There are many men in the country who could have presented with more telling force the case against those "radical methods of changing the judiciary system," the proposal of which formed the occasion of his address. Mr. Taft himself has, on a number of occasions, made more striking utterances on the same general subject. But there are two objects that he evidently set before himself in making the speech, both of which he was entirely successful in achieving. One was to embody in a few brief passages of the speech the gist of the argument against the proposed innovations; the other was to avoid not merely outright personalities, but that kind of offensiveness of language which, though ostensibly addressed to the subject matter of discussion, is essentially of the nature of a personal attack. And we suspect that to the restraint he put upon himself in this regard must in large measure be ascribed a certain want of fire in the speech as a whole. His state of mind appears to be clearly indicated when he says, speaking of the proposed recall of constitutional decisions, "This is a remarkable suggestion, and one which is so contrary to anything in government hitherto proposed

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that it is hard to give it the serious consideration which it deserves because of its advocates and of the conditions under which it is advanced."

We have said that the speech is not a great speech. But there are several things in it that could hardly be improved upon. In the first place, there is the opening paragraph, a backward glance at the story of the Union under the system established by the Constitution—a story upon which it has been the habit of Americans to dwell with patriotic pride. The attacks now made on the judicial system of the country are largely a matter of psychology, we feel tempted to say of morbid psychology. The state of mind underlying them is not by any means unlike that which prevailed before and during the campaign of 1896 among the hysterical silverites; they saw in everything the malign results of the gold standard, everywhere the blight of low prices, on all sides the devilish machinations of the "creditor class." It was the part then of sober men to try and counteract this pathological mental condition by calling attention to certain simple facts; and what was true in 1896 of the silver craze is true to-day of the anti-judiciary craze. As a matter of fact, there was no creditor class crucifying mankind on a cross of gold; as a matter of fact, there is no desperate condition of judicial oppression under which the people of these United States are laboring. To read the opening sentences of Mr. Taft's speech, quiet, dignified, patriotic, free from extravagance, after listening to the queer rantings of the "Progressives," is like turning from a confused and nebulous dream to a solid reality.

One more passage may be singled out for special notice. It is that in which the President, with the utmost simplicity and directness, disposes of the fantastic notion that when a disputed question of Constitutionality is placed before the people, as a final court of appeal, it will be decided as the result of prolonged deliberation on the true interpretation of the Constitution. He says:

> What the court decides is that the enacted law violates the fundamental law and is beyond the power of the Legislature to enact. But when this issue is presented to the electorate, what will be the question uppermost in the minds of most of them and forced upon them by the advocates of the law? Will it not necessarily be whether the law is on its merits a good law rather than whether it conflicts with the Constitution? . . . What this recall of decisions will amount to if applied to constitutional questions is that there will be a suspension of the Constitution to enable a temporary majority of the electorate to enforce a popular but invalid act.

Can any man in his sober senses doubt the correctness of this statement? Were it not that the name of Lincoln has been so cheapened by constant and indiscriminate use in the hands of a man typifying the diametrical opposite of Lincoln's temperament and methods, we should feel tempted to say that Mr. Taft has exposed the false pretence of this precious scheme of judicial interpretation by popular vote just as Lincoln would have done it—by applying to it the touchstone of simple truth, and common sense, and common honesty.

To the sanity and simplicity of Mr. Taft's speech, a greater contrast could hardly be imagined than that presented by Mr. Roosevelt's *Outlook* article. How he has lashed himself into a state of blind frenzy on this subject of the recall of judicial decisions is illustrated by the almost incredible blunder which he not only commits, but which forms the very backbone of the article. "I preach no new doctrine," he says; "the proposal that I make for the several States was in actual practice acted upon by the people of this whole nation but a very short time after the Constitution was adopted." And he proceeds to tell at length of the adoption of the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which had the effect of reversing the result of a previous Supreme Court decision. "All I ask," he then goes on to say, "is that what the people of the nation have actually done the people of each State shall actually be allowed to do." It is almost inconceivable that a man who has been President of the United States could be guilty of such ludicrous confusion. The Eleventh Amendment was adopted by the regular process laid down by the Constitution of the United States; and nothing is more familiar to everybody than that State Constitutions are infinitely easier to amend than is that of the United States. Thus the Colonel is clamoring for something that, according to his own statement, the people already have. How account for this queer state of mind? A remark he makes in this same article furnishes the key. "I am not," he says, "primarily concerned with methods." Evidently not; and he feels absolved from the ordinary responsibility of rational men in talking about methods. He tells us that his method is the same as one that is already in existence—regardless alike of the fact that the method is wholly different, and of the fact that if it were the same there would be no need of agitating for it. But to deal thus with great questions of government is to plunge into the confusion of Bedlam.

"SOCIAL JUSTICE."

Phrases show which way the wind blows, and the growing frequency with which writers and speakers use the expression "social justice" puts us on the track of a good deal of current political thinking. It is a form of words into which it seems to be increasingly easy to drop. Mr. Roosevelt, for example, wrote to his Boston supporters the other day, that their movement was one in behalf of "the cause of social justice." Behind this phrase it is not necessary to deny that there exist fine sentiments. Many use it to whom it means earnest and worthy striving. But it cries aloud for definition. Undefined, it may mean anything you please. We can readily imagine what would be said of a political leader who announced that he stood for the confiscation of property and the exploitation and intensifying of class hatred, yet it might be found that he intended the precise thing which others describe as social justice. Vices of reasoning lurk in all such generalities.

It was a saying of Huxley's that we cannot think rightly in politics until we clear the mind of delusions, and no delusion is cruder or more harmful than the assumption that vast and intricate public questions, bulging with important details and big with weighty consequences, can be disposed of by a neat classification or a general profession of good intentions. In each case the real task of the statesman is to buckle down to the concrete realities. In the tremendous economic, social, and political problem just now forced upon the English Government, for example, of what avail is it to either side to the controversy to say that a solution must be found squaring with "social justice"? That does not get us forward an inch.

One hearing the words "social justice" come trippingly from the tongue of so many orators who use them as if

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they were the solvent of all our ills, cannot help wishing that some of these glib gentlemen could be put through such a dialogue as Socrates applied to the confident Athenian in "The Republic." This reasoner, too, thought it sufficient to say that he stood for justice. It had never occurred to him to go behind that smooth-sounding word and ask what were its actual implications in definite instances. But Socrates continually pressed the question upon him, "What is justice?" and deftly led him from admission to admission until it appeared that the just man could not be told from the thief. Such an exercise of the wits would do a world of good to those in our own day who are so glibly assuring us that all we need is a generous application of social justice—twice a day, after meals, one is tempted to add, so much like a quack medicine is the remedy made to appear.

As prescribed, it is made to cover a wide range of questions now agitated. The shibboleth is a great favorite with the Western Progressives. You will hear them speak of one political novelty after another, announce one aim of theirs after another, and then sum the whole up as being merely social justice. It may be that or it may not be. What to one man appears just will in another rankle as the extreme of injustice. Each man must be heard, and every case debated on its merits. The obfuscation of question-begging phrases must be avoided as well as the unfairness of question-begging epithets. The whole matter of child labor, for instance, with the due safeguarding of the health and lives of women workers, has to be threshed out specifically, with facts and arguments clearly brought out and carefully sifted, with sound public policy determined in that way, and not by a magnificent gesture pointing to the words social justice as if that were the conclusion of the whole matter.

We are obviously in for a period of ardent discussion of many social and industrial questions of which we have thus far but touched the fringe. This debate cannot be avoided, but what we ought to insist upon endeavoring to avoid is the darkening of counsel by words without wisdom. People cannot be stopped from inquiring into old customs, challenging established institutions, proposing innovations; but they can be and should be met at the threshold with the demand that they make their grievances plain and their remedies specific. For it is not a mere matter of talk. The thing looks to action, first of all to legislation. But you cannot set up social justice by act of Congress. You can only make a definite law. And each statute has to be precise and detailed. In French parliamentary practice there is the first stage of accepting the "principle" of a measure, which is easy, and then tackling the work of the "drafting" (*rédaction*). It is on this last rock that most novel legislation is wrecked. It is found impossible to reduce the swelling words of a grandiloquent utterance to the limited language of a statute. And it should not be forgotten in this country that it can never become a question of voting a law to do social justice, but only of doing particular justice, or injustice, to Bill Jones and Sarah Ferguson.

CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH POLE.

To Capt. Amundsen at last belong the South Polar honors. In this case the misunderstanding which first attributed the discovery to Capt. Scott was plainly an accident. Amundsen is no tyro of doubtful reputation, financed by equally dubious backers, but a navigator and scientist of high standing, the discoverer of the Northern magnetic pole. His extraordinary Arctic drift through the long-sought Northwest Passage must always remain one of the most remarkable achievements of North Polar exploration. His is the race that has furnished not only some of the hardiest, but also the most modest, of explorers, of the type of Nansen. Hence, while the disappointment in England over the false hopes aroused by a premature announcement must be great, there will be most generous recognition of Amundsen as a true Viking, daring and successful in penetrating into the unknown. It is still not impossible that Capt. Scott, too, may have reached the goal of his ambition.

In the current *Scribner's Magazine*, Nansen points out that Capt. Amundsen had one great advantage over his English rival in that he established his winter quarters on the ice-barrier itself, which placed him sixty geographical miles nearer to the Pole—a saving of 120 miles going and coming. In addition, he took with him more than one hundred exceptionally trained Eskimo dogs, in charge of two men of rare experience in dog-driving. Capt. Scott, on the other hand, commanded probably the best equipped expedition of its kind that ever set sail for Arctic or Antarctic. Its roster of members is impressive indeed, and their numbers, together with their motor-sledges, ponies, and other unusual tools, and with the record of its captain, make it plain that if the Pole was not reached, scientific results of the greatest value will be achieved. And that, as Nansen points out, is far more important in the long run than merely being the first to the Pole. The real object has been to explore unknown regions; in that Capt. Amundsen has had a trifle the advantage over Capt. Scott, in that his route was through entirely unknown country, while the English expedition was to follow the trail of Sir Ernest Shackleton. This took the latter to within 111 miles of the goal, along a line of mountains, providing excellent landmarks. Apparently, those 120 miles and the use of the old-fashioned Arctic methods told tremendously in Amundsen's favor. As Lieut. Shackleton discovered, a motor-car is useful on the ice, but not on the soft snow of the mountains.

It is this aspect of South Polar exploration which so radically differentiates it from that of the Arctic. Peary's problem was to go straight out over the frozen sea; his chief danger was the opening up of the ice in great "leads" which would head off his advance, or his return after he reached his destination. Shackleton's chief difficulty was the combination of frightful severity of temperature with the necessity of climbing mountains and travelling over a broken mountain plateau more than 7,000 feet in height. This is clearly enough illustrated by a single day's entry in his journal:

> Altitude to-night is 7,400 feet above sea-level. This has been one of our hardest days, but worth it, for we are just on the plateau at last. Started at 7:30, relaying the sledges, and did 6 miles 600 yards, which means nearly 19 miles for the day of actual travelling. All the morning worked up loose, slippery ice, hauling the sledges up one at a time by means of the Alpine rope. Camped for lunch at 12:45 on the crest of a rise close to the fissure, and in the midst of crevasses, into one of which I managed to fall, also Adams. . . . All afternoon relayed up a long snow-slope, and were hungry and tired when we reached the camp.

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When he turned back Lieut. Shackleton could see no signs of land. He could only "assume that the geographical South Pole was situated on this immense plateau, between 10,000 and 11,000 feet above sea-level, and certainly the coldest and one of the most stormy parts of the world."

If, with Amundsen's achievement, the search for the Pole now ends, there is no likelihood that this will cause any cessation of further study of the Antarctic. On the contrary, it should stimulate it. There is much practical knowledge to be obtained for the scientific world. Already the meteorologists see the profit that will come to them from a study of climatic conditions and the flow of ocean currents, and Shackleton's report of coal beds has merely whetted the appetite of the geologists for the further discoveries Capt. Scott's scientific staff is certain to report. The German, Japanese, and Australian expeditions now in the Antarctic should together add enormously to the world's knowledge of the zone they are subdividing among themselves.

While granting that the new methods of equipping polar expeditions account for much of their greater success of late years, Nansen points out that, after all, it largely comes back to the leader. Peary's iron will, his resolute refusal to be balked by any number of disappointments, his determined shoving aside of any obstacle in his path, his regarding the Eskimo as mere tools created for his own particular purposes, are now thoroughly understood. Amundsen has proved again a leader of men, wise and far-sighted, and as quietly determined as when he found the Northwest Passage. He himself, it is clear, does not think that the finding of the South Pole destroys all the mystery of the unknown. He is even now planning a five years' drift from northwest of Alaska across the North Polar Basin to a point between Greenland and Spitzbergen. But the fact is undeniable that his achievement will, in the popular mind, signify that the ends of the earth have been reached, thereby terminating a great epoch in man's knowledge of the globe he inhabits.

SWITZERLAND'S RAILWAY SUCCESS.

The *Quarterly Journal of Economics* contains an article on the "First Decade of the Swiss Federal Railways" which gives a highly favorable, and apparently careful and judicial, account of the workings of the Swiss railway system under Government ownership. The writer, Dr. A. N. Holcombe of Harvard University, sets out with the disputed question of the fiscal success of the Government administration. The writers of two recent books on European railway problems, of whom Dr. Holcombe says that "both are trained investigators, and both are conscious of their responsibility to the public for the reliability of their facts and the reasonableness of their conclusions," are quoted as having arrived at opposite conclusions on this question. The Harvard writer agrees with the favorable judgment on this financial question, his final statement being that the Swiss Federal Railways have "reduced rates, improved the service, raised wages, and made a profit." It is pretty safe, therefore, to conclude that, on any fair view of the matter, the Federal management will be pronounced either to have made a profit or at least to have come very near making the two ends meet; and even if, in point of fact, there is a deficit, its existence, if of very small magnitude, cannot be regarded as of serious significance.

It is not, therefore, to this aspect of the subject that the chief interest of a survey of the history of the Swiss Federal Railways attaches. As depicted in this article—and its author states that, except in regard to the financial question already mentioned, there has been no dispute about the facts—the story of the Swiss Government's administration of the railways presents a most pleasing picture. Such has been its ability and energy, and such have been the advantages of a unified management, that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the employees, while at the same time there has been a material reduction of rates. Nor has there been a particle of friction between the wage-earners and the management. "The workers have never struck, nor even threatened to strike. The Government, on the other hand, has always maintained its authority, and, while treating its employees with liberality, has never given them more than could be publicly shown to be their due." And as to the question of rates, after describing the careful and elaborate official mechanism by which they are determined, the writer says: "Neither fiscal exploitation on the part of the Federal Government, nor personal or local discrimination in favor of privileged interests, can well occur under such a system of management." In short, so far as we can make out, the whole operation of the Swiss railway system appears to have been a close approach to the ideal.

And we believe that it actually has been so. We subscribe to no such dogma as the "impossibility" or "absurdity" of Government ownership or management of public utilities. It is all a question of expediency—a question, to be sure, turning often on extremely broad and deep considerations, and not merely on the immediate facts of a given case, but still a question of expediency. It is fair to acknowledge, and to take for what it is worth, such an experience as that of Switzerland, especially as Switzerland is a democratic republic. But before we jump to conclusions regarding our own country, we must look certain large and vital facts in the face. Of these, the most obvious relates to the mere geography and history of the country. The United States is a vast new country, whose area—we speak of the contiguous territory, not counting Alaska or the insular possessions—is 3,000,000 square miles; Switzerland is an ancient and fully settled country, with an area of 16,000 square miles. Texas alone could swallow up sixteen Switzerlands, and the population of Texas is but barely more than that of Switzerland. It would take nine Switzerlands to make a Montana, but the people of Montana are only one-tenth as many as those of Switzerland. Evidently, the problem of reconciling the demands of the present, and of weighing the needs of the future, for this vast Continental area, filled with a restless, energetic, and rapidly growing population, and big with mighty changes almost from year to year, is not to be compared with that presented by the transportation problems of the compact and ancient little mountain republic of Europe.

Hardly less important than this, if less important at all, is the consideration of the nature, the temper, and the

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traditions of the people. Now anything more unlike the American temperament than that of the Swiss people it would be difficult to find. And it is hard to say whether this difference is more pronounced if we consider as American that which was the recognized American type of the earlier generations of our republic, or that wonderful cosmopolitan mixture which now plays so large a part in the development of our social and economic problems. Take it as you will, and you have here a tense, nervous, high-strung people, keenly ambitious and eager for quick "results," as against a nation which, whether in the country or the city, is essentially a nation of sturdy yeomen. It is needless to expatiate on this idea; anybody can supply a score of particulars to reinforce the contrast. Rather let us take, as a slight illustration, the plain tale told by the writer of the *Quarterly Journal* article, narrating the history of the addition made to the standard wage scale on account of the rise in the cost of living:

> The highest rates of wages in effect upon the private railways (which were the basis of the governmental rates) had been established in 1896 and the rise in the cost of living since then amounted to over 27 per cent. The men began to complain respectfully, but during 1906 with increasing vigor. The Government, when confronted by the men with family budgets and other pertinent evidence of the fall in real wages, recognized the justice of their claims, but wished to postpone the revision of their wages until a general act could be prepared that would apply to all Federal employees. . . . The Federal Council ultimately recommended that each married employee and each unmarried employee with persons dependent upon him for support, earning less than 4,000 francs a year, should receive a supplement to his annual earnings of 100 francs [$20]; and that all other employees earning less than 4,000 francs should receive 50 francs [$10]. The Federal Council took pains in its message to the Assembly to remark on the courteous tone of the employees' petitions and the reasonableness of their request.

Can any one imagine such a story told of a like situation in the United States? And is it not equally impossible—going back to the other phase of the matter—to imagine any mechanism of official management which would eliminate here, as seems to have been done in Switzerland, the pressure of personal and local interests, in the face of the overwhelming importance of transportation questions in this country?

GOOD TASTE.

A German specialist has written a book which may be made the basis of a very interesting parlor game. The book is called "Good Taste and Bad in the Applied Arts" (*Guter und Schlechter Geschmack im Kunstgewerbe*), and the author is Professor Pazaurek of Stuttgart, director of the Royal Industrial Museum in that town. The book has just come to us from Germany, and presumably there is no English translation as yet. But even if there were, such a translation would not be adapted for our purposes. The parlor game we have in mind would consist in going through the two hundred and eighty pictures imbedded in the alien German text and guessing whether they illustrate examples of good taste or of bad taste. Unlike American magazine editors who usually have a little introductory note at the head of every article, telling whether the article is a very good one or not, our author has maliciously refrained from labelling his pictures. Somewhere in the text of the volume, the writer's opinion will be found tucked away. That is why we recommend that the game be played with the original German, so that no Anglo-Saxon eye, however quick, may run down the answer. The fun to be got out of the game is of a rare kind. After one has puzzled over the picture of a sixteenth-century interior and decided that it is ugly, it is stimulating to hunt through the text and find that the room presents a ravishing example of the Renaissance decorative style in its best estate.

But the book can be put to serious uses as well. Only in that case the process must be reversed. The student should first devote himself to the text, which, we may remark in passing, he will find very agreeable reading. Having mastered the author's principles, he may begin to pass judgment on the pictures. These principles are simple, few, familiar, and easily assimilated. The reader will be surprised to find that in deciding between what is good taste and bad taste, he is not consciously applying a standard, but pronouncing judgment almost as intuitively as the child who says he likes this and doesn't like that. At the risk of spoiling the ingenious game, which we are proud of having devised, we will say at once that the great majority of illustrations in the book are specimens of bad taste. At regular intervals in the parade of ugliness, which is all the more ugly because it is so insinuating, the writer has cleverly inserted the picture of some beautiful object to serve as a guide-post in the wilds. And, once the student has read the text, he will realize with a thrill of pride and satisfaction how impossible it has become for him to meet with an ugly object in art and mistake it for anything else.

And yet those few, simple, familiar principles which our German writer expounds are so dreadfully familiar, in all theoretical discussion on the arts, that it seems almost an insult to the ordinary intelligence to enumerate them here. The Stuttgart professor deals with such elementary conditions of the beautiful as sincerity, simplicity, genuineness, appropriateness, utility, proportion, restraint; and the greatest of these is restraint. With characteristic German thoroughness, he has catalogued and subdivided. He speaks of good material put to bad uses, and bad material put to good uses. His illustrated chamber of horrors shows heraldic wall decorations made out of human bones, leather card-cases stitched with human hair, royal thrones made out of narwhal tusks, New Year's cards on egg-shells, silhouettes of Napoleon on oak-leaves, and portraits made out of cancelled postage-stamps. He takes account of tables on which it is difficult to dine, chairs on which it is impossible to sit down, and silver spoons so elaborately chased that it is impossible to keep them clean. He takes account of the exaggerations of the *art nouveau*, as of the rococo. In other words, he enunciates principles which are the commonplace of æsthetic chatter at every five-o'clock tea table in the land.

But it is open to doubt whether in practice we are as faithful to-day to the principles of good taste as we are conscious of them in theory. Our pride in having escaped from the Victorian ugliness in architecture, in furniture, and in decoration is undoubtedly justified. In search for the beautiful we have gone back to the antique, the Middle Ages, and the eighteenth century in England. The things with which our great middle classes surround themselves are in line, in proportion, in color, more beautiful than they were forty years ago. But when it comes to the

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more abstract elements of sincerity and appropriateness, we have less cause for self-congratulation. Victorian houses were gloomy and Victorian furniture was uncomfortable. But there is exaggeration in the intensity with which we have gone in for comfort. Contemners of the Victorian taste are in the habit of saying that the houses and the furniture of the period were as narrow and drab as the life of the time. But what a dangerous admission to make, that the surroundings and the thoughts of people of that time were harmonious!

Are our own lives in harmony with our surroundings? We have built houses in imitation of old English manor houses and furnished them in imitation of the eighteenth century. Or we have surrounded ourselves with the simple lines and cool colors that Munich has borrowed from the ancient world and from the Orient. But what business have our restless twentieth-century lives in this austere setting? Presumably, it is the æsthetic sense that draws the present generation to long, dim rooms, with low-beamed ceilings and large red fireplaces. But what of the higher æstheticism which arises when the soul is in agreement with its environment? As examples of formal beauty, these modernized Tudor houses that are filling up the suburbs will do very well. But to create the spiritual atmosphere that goes with such a house requires an effort.

THE WESTERN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

CHICAGO, March 4.

The third conference of the Society, in Chicago, March 1 and 2, was devoted to a discussion of the regulation of industrial combinations. Speakers from various sections of the country, representing various professions, and with various points of view, gave their attention to this many-sided problem. The result was a series of addresses marked by unusual good-sense and revealing, despite all their diversity of detail, an interesting unanimity of judgment on several of the important issues involved.

The Sherman act occupied of necessity a central place in the discussion. Nearly every one who spoke, so far as appeared, agreed with Prof. Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago in his contention that as a criminal statute, creating the crime of monopoly which it yet left undefined, the law was defective, if not vicious. Such proceedings under the act as have been successful, Professor Freund pointed out, owe their success to the flexibility of equity procedure, which in the recent phases of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases has been stretched to give actually constructive results. For the sake of legislative stability and continuity several speakers preferred not to abandon the Sherman law. Thus Assistant Attorney-General W. T. Denison proposed to retain it, with the Interstate Commerce law, as the nucleus of future statutory regulations; and Robert L. Raymond of Boston, who submitted a thoughtful and systematic draft of proposed legislation, supplemented a series of interesting stipulations by an express declaration of their relation to the existing law. The sentiment of the conference, nevertheless, clearly favored regulation rather than abolition of the Trusts.

Of the specific measures of legislation advocated two were conspicuous for the number of their adherents: provision for the Federal incorporation of companies engaged in interstate business and the creation of a Federal interstate trade commission. The first of these proposals had a special spokesman in Edgar A. Bancroft, counsel for the International Harvester Company. The second was particularly urged by C. C. Batchelder of the Boston Lumber Company and by the Hon. William Dudley Foulke. Both were included in the programmes put forward by Mr. Denison and Mr. Raymond. The warmer supporters of the commission plan desired the granting of powers corresponding to those now exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission; but others showed themselves more conservative, and notably evinced unwillingness to concede to any governmental board thus constituted the authority to fix prices of commodities.

Linked closely with the project of such a trade commission is the question of the judicial review of administrative decisions in Trust control. On this topic Prof. H. S. Smalley of the University of Michigan read one of the most spirited papers of the meeting. Judicial problems and administrative problems he held to be essentially distinct. To pass upon points of business administration the judiciary is unqualified by special training and disqualified by the mental attitude which strictly judicial cases require. Consequently, if only to preserve unendangered the popular respect for our courts, they should not be permitted to decide issues outside their proper field. Milo R. Maltbie of the New York Public Service Commission spoke less insistently, but out of experience of judicial review, on the same theme. George W. Simmons of the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, protested in general against the domination of business by lawyers and the technicalities of law, and urged the appropriateness of giving executive offices in government to men concerned more with the business of administration than with legal forms.

The practicability of the legislation proposed was taken up from two sides. Prof. J. P. Hall, dean of the University of Chicago Law School, surveyed the constitutional aspects of the situation, and found a variety of grounds upon which Congress might proceed in enacting further regulatory laws. Political obstacles to reform were analyzed in a paper submitted by Prof. H. Parker Willis of George Washington University, who attributes the palpable lack of progress towards adequate dealing with the Trusts to three chief causes. In part it has been due to the inconsequent character of administrative policy at Washington in the period since the Sherman law was enacted. Partly it results from the pressure exerted by organized manufacturers outside the great Trusts, who desire no tinkering with a statute which gives more power of control over both the Trusts and the organizations of labor than they might hope again to procure. In this connection interest attached to the remarks made at the same session by James A. Emery, counsel for the American Manufacturing Association, who emphasized the importance of enforcing the present law when it is violated by combinations of workmen. The third cause assigned by Professor Willis is the inability of Congress to appreciate the multiplicity of separate factors which underlie the Trust peril. Could attacks be directed at tariff abuses, the abuses of our patent laws, and the illicit influence wielded by campaign contributions, the core of evil remaining in the Trusts would be found surprisingly reduced. Reform, therefore, is to be sought not in generalities—not even through a commission with general powers—but in detailed assaults upon Trust-fostering conditions in detail.

From the more strictly economic point of view, much the same diagnosis had been made in the first address of the conference by Prof. C. W. Wright of the University of Chicago. The benefit or harm of great industrial combinations is not, he maintains, to be estimated by undiscriminating attempts to appraise the total result. Of the motives to Trust formation some imply social advantage, some social detriment; and it is clumsy procedure to annihilate good and bad together, if instead the menacing elements might be traced to their roots and eradicated, leaving whatever makes for real efficiency. The question of the efficiency of Trusts was taken up by other speakers, of whom Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University and G. H. Montague of New York inclined to emphasize the industrial advantages of large or monopolistic combinations. Prof. Edwin S. Meade of the University of Pennsylvania was more skeptical. In his estimation (which

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provoked much debate) prices or Trust-made articles have been steadied, and perhaps in some degree lowered, as compared with the prices of commodities in strictly competitive industries; but clear evidence of cheapened production is not forthcoming. Between competition in general and combination in general, the economists are thus not yet prepared to decide; indeed, a sweeping conclusion is hardly to be expected, and legislators may well follow Mr. Denison's advice and leave that question to the economic experience of the future. But on points of greater significance for practical purposes of remedial action the economists do seem to make gratifying progress towards a consensus of expert opinion. Almost any one who attended the sessions here under review must have carried away this impression.

JAMES A. FIELD.

NEW LIGHT ON THE EARLIEST CHRONOLOGY OF BABYLONIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

An important historical discovery has been made by Prof. Vincent Scheil of Paris, the eminent Assyriologist, who was the first to publish and interpret the famous Code of Hammurabi, or rather Hammurapi, as the name is now deciphered. A paper read by Professor Scheil before the French Academy has just been published, giving an account of a cuneiform tablet which appears at present to be in private possession.

Hitherto the first *definite* date for Babylonian history was marked by the rulers of the dynasty of Ur, beginning with Ur-Engur *c.* 2300 B. C. The history of the Euphrates Valley could, of course, be carried back for many centuries before that period, but considerable divergence of opinion existed among scholars as to the age to be assigned to some of these earlier rulers, while in many cases their very order was uncertain. This earliest history of the Euphrates Valley is marked by a struggle between the two classes of inhabitants, the non-Semitic population known as Sumerians, whose greatest strength was developed in the southern part of the valley, and the Semites, who were known as Akkadians and who appear to have been pushed to the north through the steady advance of the Sumerians at a very early period.

The new tablet found by Professor Scheil enables us to establish definitely the order and the names of the rulers of five dynasties, earlier than that of Ur. The cities that form the political centres are Opis, Kish, Uruk, Agade, then Uruk once more, after which a people from the extreme north known as the Guti conquer the Euphrates Valley. Of these cities, Opis, Kish, and Agade are in Akkad (*i. e.*, in the northern part of the Euphrates Valley); and Uruk in Sumer (*i. e.*, to the south), but since the rulers of Opis and Kish are Sumerians, it follows that the Sumerians had extended their sway into Akkad. The dynasty of Agade (which gave the name to Akkad for the northern portion of the Euphrates Valley) is, however, Semitic. The first member of this dynasty was well known to scholars before the discovery of the Scheil tablet. He became famous in Babylonian-Assyrian history as Sargon. A great conqueror, he not only ruled over Sumer and Akkad, but extended his conquests to the east, obtaining control of the land known as Elam, as well as to the north (afterwards known as Assyria), and to the west, which is embraced under the general designation of Amurru, the land of the Amorites.

The earliest dynasty of all, according to the newly discovered document, is that which had its centre at Opis—probably to be identified with Seleucia, not far from the modern Bagdad. The tablet furnishes the name of six kings, all of them representing entirely new names and reigning 30, 12, 6, 20 or 24, and 7 years, respectively. The summary reads:

> Six kings who reigned 99 years,
> when the dynasty of Opis was
> overthrown and the sovereignty passed over
> to Kish.

The dynasty of Kish, after furnishing eight rulers, was overthrown by Uruk, which, after twenty-five years of the reign of a single ruler Lugalzaggisi, was in turn replaced by Agade under the leadership of the famous Sargon. The number of years that Sargon ruled is unfortunately broken off, and of the twelve rulers of this Agade dynasty covering a period of 197 years, the names of only the last six have been preserved.

In confirmation of what through other sources we know of Sargon's humble origin, it is expressly stated in the new tablet that he rose from the rank of gardener to that of King of Agade. We know that Sargon was succeeded by his son Naram-Sin, who was quite as energetic and successful a conqueror as his father, and we also know of another ruler of Agade, Bingani-sharru, who was probably Naram-Sin's son, so that only three names of the entire twelve are missing. The Agade dynasty, we are told, was replaced by Uruk, which thus once more comes to the front, but again for a short time only. The times appear to have been troublous ones, for five rulers are entered with a total reign of only twenty-six years. Of these only the first Ur-Nigin is succeeded by his son. The remaining three are evidently usurpers who succeeded in turn in holding the reins for a while amid constant internal turmoils.

It is at this time that the northern invaders, the Guti, enter the valley, and as the scribe tells us,

> The dynasty of Uruk was overthrown by
> Guti which gained control.

Here the scribe ends his enumeration, merely adding the date "30th day of Siwan (*i. e.*, 3rd month), though he does not give us the further indication which would enable us to specify the year of the reigning king. The characters point to the Hammurapi period, *i. e.*, about 2000 B. C., though the tablet may itself be a copy of an earlier original.

Thanks to this remarkable tablet, we now have a successive enumeration of the following dynasties: Opis, 99 years; Kish, 126 (?) years; Uruk, 25 years; Agade, 197 years; Uruk, 26 years. This brings us to the invasion of the Guti. Counting an interruption of fifty years for this foreign invasion, we then reach the dynasty of Ur. After 117 years this dynasty is overthrown, but for about 100 years more the Sumerian control, now centring in a city named Isin, still continues. About 2100 B. C. the Semitic dynasty of Babylon comes to the front and the sixth member of this dynasty is the famous Hammurapi who marks the permanent supremacy of the Semite and with whom the Babylonian empire in the full sense may be said to begin.

The reigns of Sargon and Hammurapi represent turning points in Euphratean history, and it is a great gain to have determined, through the new tablet, that the interval between the two is not much more than 400 years, so that 2500 B. C. represents in all probability the oldest possible date at which Sargon can be placed.

Whether Opis was the first of all dynasties in Sumer and Akkad cannot, of course, be decided. Probably not, but it is quite within the range of probability that the dynasty of Opis is the first centre to claim sovereignty over *both* Sumer and Akkad and that for this reason the ancient scribe, whose record a fortunate chance has preserved for us, began with the rulers of this Opis dynasty. The first of these rulers, Unzi by name, who ruled thirty years, may therefore be registered as the first sovereign in control of the entire Euphrates Valley.

Lastly, a point of unusual interest that is brought out by Professor Scheil's tablet is the discovery of the oldest female ruler in the world. The name that heads the list of the Kish dynasty is that of a woman, Azag-Bau (or perhaps to be read Ku-Bau), whose hold on the throne was so strong that she was able to hand the succession to her son Basha-Enzu, who after twenty-five years, in turn was succeeded by his son Ur-Zamama. The short reign of the latter—only six years—followed by Zimudar, who is not a son, points to inter-

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nal disturbances and to the rise of a usurper. MORRIS JASTROW, JR.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

The library of William W. Allis of Milwaukee, which is to be sold by the Anderson Auction Company in four sessions, afternoons and evenings of March 25 and 26, is, with the exception of the Hoe library, the most important collection of rare books offered at auction this season. Among the older English books are Shakespeare's "Poems" (1640), with portrait by Marshall, the second folio (1632), the third folio (1664), and the fourth folio (1685); Spenser's "Faerie Queene," first edition (1590-1596), in two volumes old calf, the fifth edition of the "Shepheard's Calendar" (1597) being bound in; Milton's "Poems," first edition (1645), with portrait by Marshall; "Paradise Lost" (1667), the issue generally reckoned the second, with Milton's name in small letters, and "Paradise Regained," first edition (1671); a series of editions of Walton's "Compleat Angler," among them the first (1653), the fourth (1668), and the fifth (1676); the first edition of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621); the first edition of "Don Quixote" in English, translated by Thomas Shelton (1612-1620); Montaigne's "Essaies" (1603), the first edition in English, translated by John Florio; Herrick's "Hesperides" (1648); Coryat's "Crudities" (1611); Ben Jonson's "Works" (1616-1640); and the first collected edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Plays" (1647).

Among books by English authors of the eighteenth century we may note the Kilmarnock Burns (1786), in contemporary half-binding, and an uncut copy of the first Edinburgh edition (1787), with interesting A.L.S. of Burns inserted; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" (1766), "The Traveller" (1765), "Memoirs of a Protestant" (1758), "Retaliation" (1774), with the half-title, and others; the first edition of "Gulliver's Travels" (1726); Pope's "Windsor Forest" (1713); Sheridan's "Love Epistles of Aristenætus" (1771), his first published work, and "The Rivals" (1775): and a set in binding of the Works of Smollet.

But the books of the great nineteenth century English authors will attract a larger number of collectors, especially as so many of them are presentation copies. The series of first editions of Dickens includes no less than eight volumes, with presentation inscriptions in Dickens's autograph, among them "American Notes," given by the author to Thomas Carlyle; "Nicholas Nickleby," given to Mrs. George Cattermole; "The Chimes," given to Charles Dickens, jr., and "Sketches by Boz," first series, "Barnaby Rudge," "A Christmas Carol," "The Haunted Man," and "Bleak House," given to others with names less well known.

The first editions of Thackeray include "The Paris Sketch Book" (1840), "The Book of Snobs" (1848), and the very rare "Second Funeral of Napoleon" (1841), in its original gray paper cover.

Charles Lamb's books are favorites with many collectors. The Allis library includes first editions of "Blank Verse" (1798), "John Woodvil" (1802), uncut, "Tales from Shakespeare (1807), "Adventures of Ulysses" (1808), uncut, and "Elia" (1823-1833), —the first series of the "Elia" being a presentation copy to Mrs. William Ayrton, with inscription by Lamb: "Mrs. Ayrton, with C. Lamb's kind regards. N. B. Don't show this to Mr. A. Men are so jealous. At all events, it is well to be prudent." There is also William Ayrton's copy of Lamb's "Works" (1818), accompanied by a manuscript poem (thirty-eight lines) in Lamb's autograph, and two A. L. S. of his; also, an impression of Brooke Pulham's full-length etching of Lamb, with autograph inscription.

Among notable items of Americana are: Linschoten's "Voyages," first edition in English (1598); Peter Martyr's "De Novo Orbe, or Historie of the West Indies" (1612), first complete edition in English; Champlain's "Voyages" (1619); Harcourt's "Voyage to Guiana" (1626), in the original vellum covers; Nathaniel Morton's "New Englands Memoriall" (Cambridge, Mass., 1669), the first historical work to issue from the Massachusetts press; Hennepin's "New Discovery of a Vast Country" (1699); Burk's "History of Virginia," with the continuation by Jones and Girardin (1804-1816), four volumes, the first three uncut, the Menzies copy; Sanders's "Indian Wars" (1812), and Hayward's "Tennessee," both volumes (1823).

A long series of the issues of the Kelmscott Press, and bindings by Roger Payne, Cobden Sanderson, and Miss Prideaux, are other features of the library.

Correspondence

INTERNATIONALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is a splendid dream—or rather prophetic vision, for there is nothing in the least impracticable about it—that is held out to us by the proposed work of the Foundation for the Promotion of Internationalism. (See the account of it by Professor Winslow in *Science* for February 23, 1912.) This foundation has for its immediate purpose the furthering of those movements for intellectual and social progress which are international in their scope; incidentally, it will surely play a great rôle in promoting the growth of the spirit of world peace. The model upon which it may proceed has already been set for it by that epoch-making organization which has been in existence since 1901, the International Association of Academies. This association embraces the academies of the leading scientific nations of the world, and it occupies, naturally, an authoritative position in science and in letters. It has already undertaken a series of practical tasks of the first magnitude, tasks which only a world organization could successfully undertake. Among them may be mentioned the publication of a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz, an encyclopædia of Islam, a critical edition of the Mahābhārata, an annual publication of physical and chemical constants, the measurement of an arc of the thirtieth meridian, the organization of a central committee for the study of the brain, and the development of the work of the Institut Marey and the laboratories on Mont Rose.

The Foundation for the Promotion of Internationalism has already been an active agent in the establishment of three international bureaus for the interests of special subjects, the last being that of the Institut International de Statistique. Its headquarters are at the Hague, and its director, Dr. Eijkman, is now in this country for the purpose of arousing interest in three other such bureaus which the time seems to be ripe for forming. The bureaus so far created are financed by the Government of the Netherlands. Among the distinguished men who are already interested in this movement are Arrhenius, Bertillon, Ehrlich, Metchnikoff, Ostwald, Waldeyer, and, in this country, Cattell, Osborn, Pickering, Remsen, Welch, and others.

The most difficult question which will come before this body—and it is one which it announces the intention of taking up at once—is the question of language. The international congresses which are constantly being held lose half their value on account of the fact that the papers read before them cannot be fully understood by half their members. This is what happened lately at Brussels, at the meeting of the congress on radioactivity: papers which were read first in French were immediately given over again in German, those which were read first in German were immediately repeated in French, and those which were given in English were repeated in either French or German, but not in both. In spite of this actual doubling of the time necessary to be given to the congress, it will be seen that always one-third of the audience was still sitting in darkness, as far as comprehending is concerned—for those who really know a foreign language well enough to understand the very difficult subject matter which is presented, still more to take part in the discussion that follows, form a negligible number. (Americans who have got their learning at a German university are the only exception to this rule.) And we have not yet taken account of the Italians, who are extremely productive in science, and who deserve to hear and to be heard, nor of the Russians, whose deserts are less, perhaps, because they ought never to have had such a barbarous language. The situation is a plain *reductio ad absurdum*.

There is an "international auxiliary language" in existence which has made a good deal of headway—Esperanto. But it is defective in the extreme. It is an impertinence to ask the French, the English, and the Italians to put terminations upon adjectives to make them agree in number and case with nouns, when they know (whatever the Germans may think) that such terminations are a wholly unnecessary, and a most inartistic complication. Again, the large number of Slavic roots (in sch, sz, etc.) in Esperanto are unpleasant in the extreme. But to use the letter j as a mark of the plural is a still worse feature—a printed page sprinkled over with terminal j's looks most unattractive, and in speech this termination is not sufficiently distinctive.

But Esperanto has met with a transformation; the language which has been adopted by the international delegation appointed at the time of the scientific meetings of the Paris Exposition is a very different thing. This language is called, at present, Ido—and the only objectionable thing about it is its name. Its elements of superiority over Esperanto are (1) the dropping of case-endings for adjectives, (2) the substitution of Anglo-Saxon and La-

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tin roots for uncouth Slavic ones in many words, and (3) the use of *s* (already indigenous in English and French) instead of *j* as sign of the plural. With these and many other minor improvements, the language has become ideal. Whatever any one may think of the wisdom of pushing the introduction of this auxiliary language, no one can study it, and note the skill with which all difficulties have been overcome, without a feeling of the keenest intellectual pleasure. The number of accuracies, refinements, distinctions of meaning that it has been able to introduce by giving thought to the matter, makes it superior, in fact, to any of the accidentally-grown-up languages upon which it is based. For proof of this statement, consult the new philosophical dictionary, which is being brought out in the *Bulletin de la Société française de Philosophie*. The best efforts of the philologists, logicians, and literary artists of the International Association of Academies ought to be devoted to making it more perfect still.

But whether Ido or some one of its possible betters yet to be invented is destined to become the medium of inter-communication, it is evident that, for the rapid and enthusiastic spread of internationalism, something in the way of a common language is immediately indispensable.

CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN.

New York, March 6.

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The animadversions on the English of English teachers which have from time to time appeared in your correspondence columns have made me so very dreadfully nervous that I cannot with assurance address an envelope, and am staggered at the solecistic possibilities of a letter to the *Nation*. None the less, I am moved to say a word in behalf of my erring brethren.

Of the particular charges brought against them there is, I fear, no adequate rebuttal. The pilloried sentences, for the most part, deserve their fate. The "period" of two hundred and fifty-six words quoted by your correspondent of May 4, 1911, is unquestionably bad. The "open letter . . . by the executive committee of the New York Association of Teachers of English," to which President Warren takes exception in the *Nation* of January 4, gives little promise of becoming a classic. We have all read sorry stuff from English pens, and written things of which we were not proud.

We admit that the public has a right, within reasonable limits, to expect us to practice what we preach. The bacteriologist who draws his water from a riotous well need hardly look for a respectful hearing from his more careful neighbor. The writer of feeble and faulty sentences will not be expected to teach the young idea to express itself with accuracy and force. But we are willing, unlike the proud Moor, to plead extenuating circumstances. We desire not merely that our critics shall set down naught in malice; we would have them view our shortcomings with understanding and sympathy.

Some of us, it may be admitted, have no right to teach contemporary English at all. We became interested in the scientific aspects of Germanic philology, drifted into the English branch of it, wrote our dissertation on Old Saxon syntax, and then proceeded to instruct college freshmen in the graces of modern English speech. We would gladly mend our ways, but the unwieldy German sentence of the *Forschungen* and *Beiträge* seems to have got into our blood and we cannot get it out. Others of us, who once boasted a genuine *Sprachgefühl*, discover to our chagrin that the cherished "style," insubstantial adumbration of Burke and Newman, has been almost wholly dissipated by the white glare of endless reams of awkward and flabby Americanese. We have been beaten down by the brute force of numbers; we have gone unwillingly to school to our pupils; and we have come to feel a sad uncertainty as to our fitness for the morrow. And others, not of us, alas, who might have made for righteousness, find other jobs more pleasing. They are editors of magazines and papers, authors of novels and plays, writers of books, professors of Greek and psychology, perhaps even presidents of colleges. We may not hope that they will blear their eyes and cripple their style at our ungrateful task.

The teaching of English, even of English composition, is a worthy work and should be worthily done. The average English teacher is doubtless the equal, in training and ability, of other average teachers; the best need yield to none in fulness of knowledge and distinction of style. Yet the point at issue cannot be settled by averages. If the teaching of English is an unusually difficult art, it demands an unusually gifted teacher, one who brings to adequate scholarship a generous knowledge of life and human nature, a true literary sense, and an effective literary style. Such a teacher must be sought for in an exceptional man under exceptional conditions. He may, perhaps, be difficult to find, but he is far more difficult to keep. And if he is to be found and kept, his position must be made many times more attractive than is that of the overworked and underpaid creature* at whom the random paragrapher delights to have his fling.

R. D. MILLER.

Columbia, Mo., March 5.

THE DEATH OF LYDGATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The evidence furnished by John Metham in regard to the date of Lydgate's death is less conclusive than would appear from Dr. MacCracken's letter of February 29. Metham's romance, at the conclusion of which he refers to Lydgate as dead, was written, as Dr. MacCracken states, in 27 Henry VI (1 Sept., 1448 - 31 Aug., 1449). But the last recorded payment of Lydgate's pension was made, not at Easter, 1449, but at Michaelmas, 1449 (Steele, "Secrees of Old Philosoffres," E. E. T. S., p. xxx). It is obvious, therefore, that Lydgate's death did not occur between Easter, 1449, and September 1, 1449. It must have occurred after September 29, 1449, and Metham must have written the concluding stanzas of his romance at a somewhat later date than that at which he wrote the work to which they form an epilogue. Since we have no record of the payment of Lydgate's pension at Easter, 1450, it might seem fair to infer that Lydgate died between Michaelmas, 1449, and Easter, 1450. Even here, however, we must proceed with caution, for, as an examination of the documents printed by Mr. Steele will show, the Pipe Rolls do not contain records of all the payments that were made on Lydgate's pension. No payments are recorded in the Pipe Rolls between Easter, 1444, and Michaelmas, 1447, inclusive. Yet we have other documentary evidence, independent of the Pipe Rolls, that at least one payment was made on the pension within this period, namely, at Michaelmas, 1446. We cannot, therefore, infer with certainty that Lydgate was not still alive at Easter, 1450. But since Metham's statement is the only thing we have in the way of direct evidence, we ought certainly to abandon the old conjectural date (for which there is no evidence of any weight at all) in favor of a date nearer Michaelmas, 1449.

SAMUEL MOORE.

Bryn Mawr, Pa., March 8.

*See the "Preliminary Report on English Composition Teaching," by a Committee of the English Section of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association, E. M. Hopkins, University of Kansas; Chairman.

Also, "Composition Teaching under Present Conditions," by E. M. Hopkins, in the *English Journal*, January, 1912.—"The Life of the Teacher of Composition," by W. A. Neilson, Leaflet No. 95 of The New England Association of Teachers of English.

Literature

THE NEW EROTIC ETHICS.

Love and Marriage. By Ellen Key. Translated by Arthur G. Chater. With a critical and biographical Introduction by Havelock Ellis. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Love and Ethics. By Ellen Key. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents net.

The Morality of Women and Other Essays. By Ellen Key. Translated by Namah Bouton Bothwick. Chicago: The Ralph Fletcher Seymour Co.

The translation within a year of three works of this Swedish disciple of Nietzsche (of which the two later and slighter volumes hardly more than repeat what was said in the first) is an indication of the interest aroused by "the new erotic ethics," as it is styled by the author, and of the confusion it is likely to work just as soon as the illumined, whose imagination has been stimulated by the stories of elective affinities in the yellow and the yellowish press, the sex novel, and the more insidious moralizing novel, have discovered in it a congenial philosophy of life. Yet only stupidity could deny that the personality of the author is impressive and that she is entitled to respect. Under slightly dubious titles, her treatment of the subject is as spotlessly clean as it is relentlessly frank; her theories of marriage are at least evidence of a fine feeling for the sacredness of the sex-relation; and her work abounds in passages of almost

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Nietzschean incisiveness tempered by a more than Nietzschean humanity.

With all this, the total result is vagueness and confusion. Though her views are described as "startling" (by one of the translators), it is a little difficult to say just what they are. The main theses are clear enough. Love is a unity of the sensuous and the spiritual; love without marriage is moral; marriage without love is immoral. Hence, the marriage relation must be adjusted to conform absolutely to the possibly changing demands of love. In a word, divorce must be absolutely free. The problem of providing for the children is to be solved beforehand by an unconditional state-subsidy to mothers (evidently the Malthusian law is a dead-letter); and as for the moral effect upon the children, the author holds that a merely formal family unity is worse than none. In fact, her programme is set forth as the coördinate outcome of two motives, love and eugenics; and these are united finally by the "intuition" (why not "superstition?") that only the children of love will be sound and wholesome.

The text, then, is startling enough, and so far clear; but the explanations render its import for conduct highly uncertain and at first glance almost innocuous. Standing for the rights of the sensuous, she is disgusted by the merely sensuous. Preaching the "freedom of love," she is bitterly opposed to "free love"; rather does she urge a high temperance and self-restraint, for the sake, as she says, of love itself. Again, claiming freedom to change, she none the less deprecates change as at least unfortunate, and dwells rather forcibly upon the evil of ill-considered unions. Moreover, the traditional conception of the ideals and the social functions appropriate to the two sexes is most emphatically affirmed; the place of the woman, she holds, is not in the office or factory, but in the home with her children (though not necessarily with their father). The legal inequality of the sexes, which forms much of the burden of her criticism, she admits to be largely neutralized by enlightened opinion, even in Sweden, and to be rapidly disappearing. As for the right of women to a frank enjoyment of the sensuous side of the sex-relation—really, she must know that no sensible person now disputes that right, but only, as in the case of men, the right to make it a subject of common conversation. And when it comes to freedom of divorce, we in America may boast that, with us at least, the ideal is virtually realized. What, then, does she demand which society now fails to offer? One point, it seems, remains. Legal freedom to mate and unmate at will is not quite enough; what she still asks is social approval of such freedom and institutions which shall embody such approval. In other words, it is not enough that divorce be made easy; it must also be made honorable. Her quarrel is less with the law than with Mrs. Grundy.

This brings us to the heart of the matter, and, strange to say, to the point which Ellen Key's philosophy of love seems least to have considered. The unpleasantness attached to a suit for divorce is not, as she vainly supposes, a matter of "convention." Let divorce be as free as you please, it would still not be free from reproach—just because, by the very logic of the situation, the dissolution of the marriage-bond implies a certain levity of judgment and character on the part of one or both of the parties concerned and a certain dishonor to the ideals which, on the author's own showing, are implied in the relation of sex. Her individualism of love demands that love shall be free. Hence, she conceives it necessary to show that fidelity is a virtue much overrated. Shall we say, however, that fidelity to a personal relation has no part in the conception of personality? Let us note her illustration—unfortunately, it is one of her weakest passages:

> A poet or an artist, for example [Why always the poet or artist?], has a wife, as to whose insufficiency for him all are agreed—so long as he still has her. Suddenly he finds the space, that was empty and waste, filled by a new creation; the air becomes alive with songs and visions. He not only feels his slumbering powers awake, he knows that great love has called up in him powers that he had never suspected; he sees that now he will be able to accomplish what he could never have done before. He follows the life-will of his love, and he does right.

Such is the delirious individualism of Nietzsche as applied to love. True to the type, it surrounds its subject with so dense a cloud of egoism (not "rational egoism"), that it could not be conceived to work in a world of more than one person. The first attempt to make it intelligent compels us to inquire about the individuality of the wife. She is "insufficient," indeed, but presumably loyal, and possibly for a score of years. Now, it is a fundamental principle of Ellen Key's individualism of love that the giving of the body where the soul refuses to follow is a prostitution and a crime; and she is never weary of telling us that marriage is legalized "violation." But what of her who for years has given both body and soul and is now discarded as "insufficient"? And what of the noble masculine soul whose participation in this most self-committing of personal relations has left him spiritually free? Or, once more, what of those who, in the new order of things, are to request the congratulations of their friends upon the polite announcement that by mutual consent the partnership is dissolved? Surely, if we are to acquiesce in this, it is sentimental rubbish to talk about "violation," or to pretend that the bodily relation has any personal significance whatever. Yet if the union itself is spiritually significant, its dissolution must be no less so. A given case of divorce may then be excusable, it can never be quite irreproachable.

That the author fails to perceive this aspect of the problem is due perhaps to the fact that in her philosophy, judgment and character, reason and intelligence, have nothing to do with love. She tells us, indeed, that love is the unity of the spiritual and the sensuous; but, then, having endowed her love with spiritual qualities, she proceeds to render the spiritual wholly inoperative by placing all the forces which determine one to love or not to love far below the daylight in the depths of the "sub-conscious ego." Like all those who would reverse the order of civilization under the illusion of introducing a more advanced type, her appeal for authority is from the modern institutions of marriage to the customs of primitive men and the instincts of the lower animals—in general, from cultivated intelligence to sub-conscious "nature"; which, being interpreted, means the unconscious depths of our animality. On this ground she can argue quite rightly for the absurdity of faithfulness; for if love "bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the voice thereof, but knowest not whence it cometh, and whither it goeth," then surely a man could no more promise to be faithful than he could promise a married life of fifty years. But, then, why talk about the spiritual? If the spiritual does nothing, it is nothing. On the other hand, if love is indeed spiritual, it is capable, so far, of self-direction. And this is the meaning of our worn-out "conventions." What these conventions stand for is the ethical superiority of human intelligence. Where the sexual relations of the lower animals are determined for the most part by transient passions, those of men and women ought, at least, to rest upon a perception of personal fitness and worth, and ought, therefore, to be stable; and where the stability of animal marriage is at the mercy of mysterious "compatibilities," intelligent men and women ought to be able to adjust their compatibilities in sympathy and in freedom. No doubt this is more easily said than done, but to leave it out of the problem is to turn one's back upon what is most distinctively human.

Of the practical consequences of this philosophy of love we have said nothing. But it should be obvious to the author that the "free love" of which she has so sincere an abhorrence, the practice of mating and unmating according to chance inclination, will be

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its inevitable consequence. At the close of "Love and Ethics" she protests with some indignation against the false accusation that she wishes to deprive society of all forms; those who have read "Love and Marriage" through to the end will see that she wishes only new and better forms. But, having read it through to the end, we have been unable to find any new forms except those relating to the care of children. So far as the marriage-bond is concerned, she will not even insist upon its publication. In matters of love all rights are to lie with the lovers; to other persons is denied even the right of criticism. Under these conditions it is inevitable that over the majority of people passing inclination will hold full sway. Strangely enough, the author admits this without reserve. She is even candid enough to tell us that the programme as a whole will be impossible for an indefinite number of generations; in other words, that what sounds like a call for immediate and radical change is really only an academic essay. But the sex-interest is never academic. "The great unrest," of which we hear so much, means that large numbers of persons are craving new forms of excitement and would be only too ready to welcome a justification of amorous adventure. It is vain for Ellen Key to warn them that love is a serious matter. In the vagueness of "love's freedom" they may claim their justification.

CURRENT FICTION.

Tante. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. New York: The Century Co.

This is a study of the artistic temperament from the point of view of one who has neither worship nor contempt for it. "Tante" is Mercedes, Baroness von Marwitz, a world-famed pianist. We are introduced to her not in her stormy youth, but as one who has advanced well beyond the border of middle age. She is still beautiful in her full-blown way, and still has the world at the feet of her piano. For the rest, she is an almost totally selfish and irresponsible person, with a more than shady past. Her private path is strewn with the wrecks of happiness. She has driven one husband to desertion and another to suicide. With it all she preserves the air of a goddess, speaks with the tongue of a benevolent oracle, and idealizes herself with unfailing cheerfulness. But the fraud is patent: and this is the loose screw in the whole machine. For at the beginning of the story only one person in the world is supposed to see through her, and at the end only a few more. She is worshipped by her fellow-musicians, and greatly admired by many persons of high social rank. Her ward and adopted niece, Karen Woodruff, an intimate companion for years, takes her at her face value and more. It is in Karen's adoration of Tante that the mainspring of the story is found. She has grown up to be content with her post of satellite, or rather acolyte, and though by no means a feeble-spirited girl, lives only to the glory of her guardian and patron. Tante, for her part, is careful to keep Karen in her place, and when she is in the way dispatches her to a country house in far Cornwall, where her only companion is an old American woman, Mrs. Talcott.

Enter upon this group Gregory Jardine, London attorney, and gentleman-Briton of the conventional type—a man of university training, but of no wide cultivation; very well satisfied with his own little circle of dull and well-bred people. He knows nothing of art, and has a good-humored contempt for artists. Nevertheless he is destined, against all his prejudices, to marry Karen Woodruff, to whom art is a major fact of life, and to whom artists are the dominant race among men. Jardine and Tante fall out from the first, and after the marriage of her ward, which, for some not very clearly explained reason, she does not prevent, it is the sport of the great musician to do all she can to make the pair miserable—always under the guise of care for Karen. She succeeds in separating them, and things look in a bad way, when a new and unsuspected champion takes the field, and holds it thereafter to the end. "Mrs. Talcott" might well be the title of part ii of the narrative. Karen, brought to an abrupt choice between her husband and her guardian, leaves him and posts off to Tante (and Mrs. Talcott), in Cornwall. That divinity, it chances, is in retreat with a young literary man (married) for whom she has conceived an autumnal passion. He is already weary of her, and turns to Karen for amusement. A wild scene of jealousy ensues, during which Tante strips off every shred of the glamour with which Karen's fancy has invested her, and the girl finds herself flung into the world without either husband or guardian. Chance then throws her into a technically compromising situation, of which Tante makes the most; and if it were not for the grim and indomitable Mrs. Talcott, all hope of reconciliation between the Jardines would be at an end. But Mrs. Talcott is equal to the emergency, and everything comes out as pleasantly and plausibly as it can in the end. Mrs. Talcott is the remarkable figure of the group—a new and amazing and credible creation: without her the tale would not leave its impression. Tante represents, no doubt, a real type, but it is a type which has been made much of by recent novelists, and as a person this alleged great artist is a bit grotesque. We are given to understand that she is a remarkable talker, but the speech actually recorded in these pages never rises above bombastic twaddle. And was she really in the habit of expressing approbation of her niece with cries of "Bravo"?

The Wrong Woman. By Charles D. Stewart. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

The author of "The Fugitive Blacksmith" offers here a story of the Texas sheep-country which has some touches of that ingenuous freshness which his first book seemed to give us the right to demand of him. They are incidental, however, mere touches: the freshest thing about the tale is the manner in which the central situation is treated. This would be, in the hands of an English or Continental novelist, a situation altogether harrowing, and probably fatal to the happiness of the chief actors. In brief, a young Ohio girl in pursuit of a teacher's desk sets out for a Texan county-seat, where her fate is to be determined by the gross method of examination. In the midst of a boundless prairie her horse throws her, and makes off. Tramping wearily, she comes upon the shack of a lonely shepherd—or, rather, upon the lonely shack of a shepherd. She is starving, and cannot resist the lure of his cook-stove and provender: and is presently surprised by the shepherd himself (who is, in fact, not a shepherd) in the act of preparing supper. She thereupon is induced, by a series of perfectly simple considerations, to occupy the shack for the night, while he, noble man, puts himself up in a buffalo wallow. A still simpler and equally blameless consideration leads her to repeat the experiment for a series of nights. A wanderer discovers that the quasi-shepherd is not alone in his solitude, and a little mild gossip passes about the nearest town. Chance, indeed, seems to identify the maiden with a certain lady of doubtful repute, well-known in those parts. But when the gentleman-shepherd presently announces her as his forthcoming bride, the gossip dies a sudden and painless death. Instead of working the "piquancy" of the situation well on towards the point of tragedy (which, from the popular point of view, is nothing more or less than piquancy on a large scale), Mr. Stewart actually treats it, and permits his minor characters to treat it, from a plain angle of common sense—surely a preposterous thing for an artist to do!

From the Car Behind. By Eleanor M. Ingram. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

There is nothing remarkable about this combination of young love with the hazards of the modern chariot race, as conducted on Long Island tracks, except the prevalence of pink in the early scenes. Pink was the ninety-five-room marble villa in which the Rose family

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dwelt in a fragrant atmosphere of affectionate concord; pink were the racing togs, rose-colored the racing car in which eighteen-year-old Corwin B. dared derision as a rose-bud amateur among drivers, and attracted the friendly eye of the great Gerard, handsomest and most expert of professionals; and it was beside a pink marble fountain in a pink-columned arcade that the illustrious automobilist wooed the gentle Flavia, and would presumably have won her with all speed had it not been for the mischief-making propensities of Cousin Isabel, the flirtatious little tomboy beloved by Corwin B. But at this point a disastrous shadow falls on the roseate scene. Gerard, in a practice run, is wrecked and crippled. There is more than a suspicion of foul play, and Corwin B., who was driving close behind Gerard at the time of the accident, accepts the blame. Nobody but the author knows who really did kill Cock Robin, and she doesn't tell—not yet. The elder Rose turns his thorny side towards his son and heir, and withdraws oversea with the heart-torn Flavia. Not until the magnanimous Gerard has made a real professional cup-winner out of the supposedly erring stripling, and the little deeds of kindness performed by Flavia and her father during their sojourn in rural Spain get into the New York Sunday papers, is the cloud upon the quixotic Corrie's fair fame dispelled, and the sun permitted to shine again upon the pink villa, the reunited Roses, and the successfully resumed wooing of the triumphantly convalescent Gerard.

ESSAYS OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Studies Military and Diplomatic, 1775-1865. By Charles Francis Adams. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

The appearance of a new volume of historical studies from the pen of Mr. Adams is an event of historical and literary importance. That Mr. Adams has not found time, in the midst of a busy life, to carry through some large piece of historical writing, is certainly matter of regret; but in his chosen field of brief or specific studies no American historian to-day, not even excepting Mr. Rhodes, unites so successfully the qualities of painstaking investigation, detached judgment, clear conviction, and attractive literary form as does the distinguished president of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Nothing, on a first reading, could be less suggestive of "scientific research" than these entertaining and stimulating pages; yet the most thoroughgoing of monograph makers cannot but praise the skill and completeness with which, for example, the late Abram S. Hewitt's interesting story of Queen Victoria's display of friendship for this country during the Civil War is dissected, and its credibility destroyed. On the other hand, the most pronounced advocate of the "large view," whatever that may mean, cannot fail to admire the breadth and penetration with which Mr. Rhodes's fifth volume is appraised, and, one must admit, proved somewhat wanting. And when to these qualities, painfully lacking in most historical writing of the day, there are added entire independence of judgment in the treatment of accepted opinions and verdicts, a critical attitude towards great names and traditional enthusiasms, and a downright frankness in saying precisely what the writer thinks, the conditions of interesting, suggestive, and convincing historical composition have been pretty well met. John Wesley is said to have told his young preachers that a sermon which neither converted anybody nor made anybody angry was a failure; and Mr. Adams, who almost always has an excellent text and a pointed moral, is pretty sure to comply every time with one or the other of Wesley's conditions.

Of the ten papers in the volume before us, eight are military studies. Since the lamented death of John C. Ropes, Mr. Adams has been almost the only historical writer among us who could evaluate military operations with adequate technical knowledge, and at the same time in a way to show their general historical significance and make them intelligible to the ordinary mind. Space forbids any extended discussion here of either methods or results, for the reason that military details, more than any other class of historical incident, cannot be summarized and remain significant; but the four papers on the battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island, Washington's use of cavalry, and the campaign of 1777, must be specially commended as contributions of first-rate importance to a neglected aspect of the Revolutionary War. The traditional praise of the patriot forces for their success in face of heavy odds, together with the wholesale and indiscriminate laudation of Washington as a military genius of the first rank, receive at Mr. Adams's hands a severe rebuff. The utter incompetency of the Americans at Bunker Hill, in choosing their location, was only exceeded by the incompetency of the British in attacking as they did; while the disposition of the American forces at Long Island not only reflected little credit upon Washington's military wisdom, but made his escape chiefly the result of the enemy's superior blundering. The much acclaimed admiration of Frederick the Great for Washington's performance in New Jersey is, as we now know, a myth; but the persistence with which historians, in an especially iconoclastic age, have represented the military work of Washington as almost unqualifiedly able and farsighted is not easy to understand. Mr. Adams is severe, but warrantably so, in his strictures on some of the "standard" historians for their uncritical upholding of this patriotic view of the Revolution, when they had not as yet possessed themselves of the real facts of the case; and the criticism might, with propriety, have been carried further.

In the two papers entitled "The Ethics of Secession" and "Lee's Centennial," originally addresses delivered at Charleston and at Washington and Lee University, respectively, Mr. Adams, among other things, examines afresh the vexed question of the nature of the Union, with particular reference, of course, to the theory of State rights and the constitutional or political justification of secession. Himself of the opinion that the compact theory, in any such extreme form as would justify disunion, was at no time generally or even widely regarded as the true theory of the Constitution, Mr. Adams shows how, under pressure of social, political, and economic conditions, the North and the South grew apart, until a constitutional theory, which was felt to be necessary to justify an existing status, was naturally made to explain the supposed circumstances of origin also. The point is not wholly novel, but it is obviously one which must be carefully kept in mind if the attitude of the South during the Civil War is to be understood. Mr. Adams, who always has the courage of his convictions in such matters, feels bound to say that, under similar circumstances, he would have done what Lee did; although not a few of his readers will incline to the belief that there are some weighty moral and political considerations to which, in this question, he does not particularly attend. The paper on "Queen Victoria and the Civil War" seems conclusively to disprove the claim of special interest in or friendship for the United States on the part of the Queen. That entitled "An Historical Residuum" is a revised form of a paper printed in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Second Series, XIII, 177-197), under the title "The Laird Rams." It is interesting to note the publication of an important paper on the same subject by Brooks Adams, in the December Proceedings of the same society.

The Kashf Al-Mahjúb, the Oldest Persian Treatise on Súfiism. Translated by R. A. Nicholson. Gibb Memorial Series. London: Luzac & Co.

Les Cent et une Nuits. Traduites de l'Arabe par Gaudefroy-Demombynes. Paris: E. Guilmoto.

Contes Persans. Traduits par Aug. Bricteux. Paris: Honoré Champion.

The inter-penetration of East and West will be worked out most abiding-

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ly by the patient labors of translators. On that path controversy is avoided, respect is secured, and knowledge is slowly but surely widened. It is hard, for example, to quarrel with a translation of a treatise on Yogiism when it is plainly an appeal to an Eastern audience only; whereas the rampant Yogi himself, hurling his ideas against Western thought, can not fail to excite suspicion and reaction. Likewise, renderings of our most representative books will be infinitely more useful to the East than any number of laboriously directed efforts at opening its benighted eyes.

Of course, too, there is much translation that, whether wittingly or not, is simply *pour rire*. But of the true translation Dr. Nicholson's book is an admirable example. No one could possibly read it—and all should who are interested in the development of theological thought—without having his knowledge of the universality of religious emotion and the fixity of its forms greatly extended. Even those who have already a good knowledge of Súfiism will have their advantage here, for the writer of this treatise stood at that most interesting point where the orthodox and monotheistic mysticism of Islam was beginning to pass, on the road of philosophic speculation, into the distinctively Persian theosophy and pantheism. It is, however, a great pity that Dr. Nicholson felt himself constrained to cut his introduction and notes virtually to the vanishing point. This book needs both very badly, and the more so because the subject is one haunted by amateurs and charlatans. It is to be hoped, then, that the "other occasion" to which the editor refers in his preface may speedily arise and bring with it his history of mysticism in Islam. To such a history this treatise must be one of the foundations.

Similar theological and philosophical importance cannot be claimed for the translations of M. Gaudefroy-Demombynes and M. Bricteux. They are, rather, contributions to folk-lore, and make a wide sweep from Morocco, the home, apparently, of "The Hundred and One Nights," to Persia. The first collection is far from having anything of the artistic value of "The Thousand and One Nights." Its tales are of simpler elements and nearer the lips of the people—an amateur compilation, it may be, as opposed to the magnificent débris of a great book which lies in our "Arabian Nights." Yet, being thus more primitive, it has its value, and its translator finds in it closer parallels than exist elsewhere to the "Libro de los Enganos" and to a hypothetical Indian original of the framework story of the Nights. Some of his notes and excursus in the history of fiction are exceedingly suggestive. To the Persian tales there is a folk-lorist introduction by Victor Chauvin, on that subject easily master of us all. They are from a Berlin MS, and among them is the story of Codadad—its only known Oriental form—which, with Zeyn-alasnam, was translated by Pétis de la Croix, and introduced into Galland's eighth volume without his knowledge. But there are here much more interesting tales than that of Codadad, notably some which rehabilitate the memory of the Count de Caylus as a faithful translator. There is a good version especially of the widespread tale of Saif al-Muluk, and of others the roots of which run back to Hatim Tai. The collection is altogether of more literary and artistic value than "The Hundred and One Nights."

Edinburgh Revisited. By James Bone. With 75 drawings by Hanslip Fletcher. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5 net.

This is in every way a book of insight and originality. The remarks of a Glasgow man about Edinburgh are not always printable, but Mr. Bone has apparently passed years enough "outwith the kingdom" to be mostly depolarized. Yet even he cannot help bringing in Glasgow Cathedral and its crypt as the unique remnant in Scotland of great mediæval architecture, and there is throughout his book a suggestion that Edinburgh should be reserved for good Glasgow people to go to when they die. Of his enthusiasm, a cultured, discreet, thoroughly Edinburgh enthusiasm, there can be no question. The charm of the windy town, with its men of knit brows—knit with the effort of keeping on a tall hat in an easterly quarter-gale—caught him, and he, in his turn and in a way fitting the hard gray stone fronts with their rocky monotony, has caught it. Even his chapter headings are far more than the usual graspings at picturesqueness and have that touch of reticent romance which brought Stevenson predestined dreams at the Hawes Inn. His "face of Edinburgh" most truly envisages the confrontings of the old town and the new, the high-piled "lands" rising to the castle with their burrowing closes and the classical squares and façades of Adam's planning. And in it all is a puzzling combination of the trained architect and the cultured, fanciful amateur. Mr. Bone seems too free of the fetters of technique for the one and too well schooled for the other.

Beside this chapter of form, that on "Edinburgh windows" is sheer romance. The lights of the old town shine out in golden spots, and mystery hangs about its windows. The cliff front of old Edinburgh, and, on the other side, the lights of the Fife shore, answer each other, and the glimmering Canongate to the night-walker is full of ghostly memories. Still nearer to the heart of Edinburgh we move in the chapter on Interiors with Figures and Grace o' Life, both the old aristocratic, high-living Edinburgh that made and loved these beautiful things, and younger, humbler Edinburgh that has its being among them now, moving in a world of broken tarnished loveliness, an army of poverty, the last heirs of the old gentry. And here exactly lie Mr. Bone's best descriptions and most sympathetic interpretations. The coved ceilings, the wainscoted walls, the elaborate chimney-pieces, with here and there a picture on a panel, still do their work in that submerged world. The dwellers in the shadows behind the thick, rough stone walls can feel beauty and sometimes also can express it with almost lyric fervor.

More fanciful, perhaps, but still more intimate—and full of truth, too, for any one who knows the dark, supernatural imaginings which lie at the bottom of the Scottish mind—is the chapter on ghosts. Old Edinburgh was full of legends of unholy horror; the unclean tale of Major Weir is but one of many, as Sinclar's "Satan's Invisible World Discovered" can show. And modern Edinburgh, too, has its ghosts. If the "lands" and their present inhabitants are not so steeped in the Old Testament, the Solemn League and Covenant, and the secrets of great families, they have still the tragedy of human life, which expresses itself in tales of haunting apparitions. The dim recesses in corners of winding stairs and the dark atmosphere of lofty panelled rooms have not ceased to touch the automatic nerve of imagination. The mind of Edinburgh, both Teutonic and Celtic, is sensitized to the spirit world, and the very mist in its streets, the *haar* that drifts up from the North Sea, is shaped easily into phantoms.

In succeeding chapters we are taken down the steep of Leith Walk to that sea and are shown the Newhaven fishwives and, quite secondarily, fishermen. In these there is the same mingling of æsthetic apprehension and historical sense, but only here and there is all fused into the same unique interpretation. Leith Walk itself stands out in extraordinary vividness, and the fishwives, too, are very real. The chapter on A Saturday Afternoon, with its long description of coal miners and their whippets and of whippet racing, is a marked falling off, but in the last chapter, on The Modern Athenian, we have again delicious bits of portraiture, with Glasgow a little assertive. Its strongest part is the linking up of the Edinburgh type with the direct-eyed women of Raeburn's portraits—women with knowledge of life from intimacy with all classes, with humor and humanity. Here and throughout we have conspicuously the *mot juste*, not one too many and each where it will tell. But the

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heart of the book lies in the chapters on the relics of old Edinburgh's grandeur and on the life, face to face therewith, of the poor.

The illustrations, the smaller ones especially, are in every way worthy and are a most refreshing change from the processed photographs and paintings which we now have so abundantly.

The Quakers in the American Colonies. By Rufus M. Jones, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of Philosophy in Haverford College, assisted by Isaac Sharpless and Amelia M. Gummere. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

One important problem in Quaker history, says Professor Jones in the Introduction to this careful and sympathetic work, "is the strange fact that a movement so full of vitality and power at its origin ceased to expand with the expanding life of America. So long as the 'tragic collisions' lasted, the Quakers flourished and seemed sure of a significant future in the unfolding spiritual life of America; as soon as they were free and unopposed there occurred a slowing-down and a loss of dynamic impact on the world." The thing which above all else explains this "strange fact," Professor Jones takes to be "the early adoption of the ideal that Quakers were to form a 'peculiar people.'" In the beginning, "profoundly conscious that they had discovered a universal truth which was to permeate humanity," the pioneer missionaries went forth to convert the world. But gradually, in the face of an unexpected and stubborn opposition, the "aim slowly narrowed down to the formation of a 'spiritual remnant,' set apart to guard and preserve 'the truth' in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation that would not see and believe."

The problem is worth noting, but it will perhaps gain in interest by being stated more generally: why is it, one may ask, that the Roman Church is most important for the historian during the period when its principles were unquestioned, whereas Protestant churches cease to be historically important from the moment their right to exist unmolested is conceded? One method of reaching an answer to this question is by way of comparing the basic theories of the two types of religion with respect to merit or salvation. The theory that a man is justified by what he *does*, which was roughly the theory of the Catholic Church as formulated at the close of the Middle Ages, tends, in so far as it is realized in practice, to bring the individual into relation with the community, places the test or standard in the social will, and ends either by subordinating politics to ethics, as in the Middle Ages, or by subordinating ethics to politics, which seems to be the goal towards which we are now moving; religions based upon such a principle may readily play a part, more or less vital, in social history. The theory that a man is justified by what he *is*, has the effect, on the other hand, of isolating the individual; it tends, in its complete realization, to erect for each man a separate moral law, at the very least to create a "peculiar people," a people differentiated from the "world"; a people whose standards transcend those of the world, individuals whose path in life is illumined for them by some inner light rather than charted from the experience of society. Such a theory always demands an answer to the question, "Why should God go in search of Moses to speak to Jean-Jacques Rousseau?" In the end such a theory separates religion and politics; and religious speculation and practice founded upon such a theory, if left alone, are likely to flow apart from the main current of the world's work, to form the back-washes and stagnant pools of social and intellectual history.

In the main, such has been the fate of Protestant religions. Luther's exposition of the Liberty of the Christian man implied the separation of Church and State. It is true, the Protestants of the sixteenth century found it necessary to take refuge in the state church—after all, as Luther said, it was not for *Herr Omnes* to determine what changes should be made in belief and in form of worship. But this was to deny the principle upon which Luther justified his own revolt from the Roman Church. The state church was only a masked Catholicism, so far as the theory of salvation was concerned; and wherever state churches were set up there were not wanting men who refused to conform, justifying their non-conformity by defending Luther's own thesis that "the Christian man is the most free of all men, and subject to none." The necessary result of Protestant principles, as Bossuet so brilliantly demonstrated, was *variation;* and in the end the "dissidence of dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion" won for all Protestant sects, in England and America at least, the right to believe and to worship as they pleased. But the right to believe and to worship as they pleased was won only at a price: the price was that they should continue to believe what society had ceased to be interested in, and worship through forms that had lost their social significance. The separation of religion and politics in the history of Europe is something more than a definition, a legal precept; it is a fact of which the law is only the announcement; and the essential meaning of the fact is that religion has lost, as Professor Jones says, its "dynamic impact on the world."

The Quakers were one of the many sects—and in America the most interesting, and perhaps the most important one as well—which, in the name of the Protestant principle of liberty, protested against the intolerance of Protestant churches. The Quakers were to the Puritans of New England what the Münster Anabaptists were to the Lutheran states of Germany; and the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay regarded them indeed as an offshoot of the Münster community. For the Protestants of the sixteenth century, Anabaptism was synonymous with blasphemy, immorality, and anarchy, while for Catholics it represented only the inevitable outcome of the teachings of Luther. Anabaptism was, in fact, readily deducible from the premises of Luther; and Quakerism, if in many respects far removed from Anabaptism of the Münster type, was feared in Massachusetts Bay, not because it was so different from the dominant type of Protestantism there, but precisely because it was only a more courageous application of basic principles: a humane Puritan with a turn for logic might find himself a Quaker before he was aware. It is one of the contributions of the present volume to bring this out. "There existed in the colonies before the arrival of the Quaker missionaries," says Professor Jones, "a large number of persons, in some instances more or less defined groups of persons, who were seeking after a freer and more inward type of religion than that which prevailed in any of the established churches." These were ready for the Quaker "truth." Catholic or Mohammedan missionaries would not have been dangerous in a Puritan colony: it was the missionary that was more puritan than the Puritans, more protestant than the Protestants, that had to be suppressed.

It is thus true of Quakerism, as it is of Protestantism itself (and the work of Professor Jones bears this out), that its history is most worth telling in respect to those colonies where it was most dangerous, and, because most dangerous, most persecuted. Where the persecution was mild, as in Virginia, or where it ceased almost before it began, as in New Amsterdam, the story sinks to a chronicle of facts, of interest certainly to the student of religion, but needing another method than that of the historian to bring out their significance. There is, of course, one considerable exception to this rule, and that is the story of the Quakers in Pennsylvania. But here the story derives its interest not so much from Quakerism as from the Quakers: the Quakers were a social force in Pennsylvania less because of their religion than in spite of it; less because they were a peculiar people, than because they were a majority: and it is indeed noticeable that the responsibility and social activity involved in political control steadily tended to soften down the sharp edges of their religious beliefs; occupation with

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the world's affairs alienated at least the "Political Quakers" from the exaggerated anti-worldliness of Quaker doctrines.

One lesson of Quakerism, as of most Protestant sects, is that the latter end of toleration is indifference. Society is not likely to be indifferent to its essential interests, or wholly careless of the faith by which it lives. There is much to be said for the claim that men should be allowed to believe what they like; but, after all, the essential thing is not to believe in peace, but to believe something worth while; and if a belief encounters no resistance it is either because nearly every one accepts it or almost no one thinks it important. If Dr. Martin Luther were alive to-day, one would scarcely expect to find him preaching justification by faith, or any other doctrine to which the world has grown indifferent. He would be, most probably, a belligerent prophet of some dangerous new religion—perhaps a communistic anarchist, or leader of the assembling hosts of Socialism.

Notes

A cheap edition of Sir Walter Besant's four books, "London," "Westminster," "East London," and "South London," is announced by Chatto & Windus. It will contain all the original illustrations.

Within the next few weeks Putnams will issue: "Through the Postern Gate," by Florence L. Barclay; "Beyond the Law," by Miriam Alexander, and "Woodrow Wilson and New Jersey Made Over," By Hester E. Hosford.

As American representatives of the Cambridge University Press, Putnams have in hand "The Early English Dissenters in the Light of Recent Research (1550-1641)," by Champlin Burrage, and "An English-Greek Lexicon," by G. M. Edwards.

Percy Fitzgerald is issuing, through Gay & Hancock of London, a collection of the oversights, slips, and contradictions found in "Pickwick."

"The Historicity of Jesus," by Shirley Jackson Case, shortly to be published by the University of Chicago Press, attempts to answer fairly the question, Did Jesus ever live, or is he a mythical personage, like the deities of Greece and Rome?

Houghton Mifflin Company make announcement of the following books, which will be ready March 23: "Lost Farm Camp," by Harry Herbert Knibbs; "Lee, the American," by Gamaliel Bradford, jr.; "Miss John Bull," by Yoskio Markino; "Freight Classification," by J. F. Strombeck, and "Le Morte Arthur," in the Riverside Literature series.

The last of this month the same house will publish "A Child's Journey With Dickens," by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

The announcements of Longmans, Green & Co. include: "The Night of Fires and Other Breton Studies," by Anatole Le Braz, translated by Frances M. Gostling; "The Sacrament of Repentance," by James H. F. Peile; "Edward King, Sixtieth Bishop of Lincoln, a Memoir," by George W. E. Russell; "The Parting of the Roads, Studies in the Development of Judaism and Early Christianity," by members of Jesus College, Cambridge; "The Old Testament," by the Rev. H. C. O. Lanchester; "An Introduction to the Synoptic Problem," by the Rev. Eric Rede Buckley; "Saint Francis of Assisi, a Biography," by Johannes Jörgensen, authorized translation from the Danish by T. O'Conor Sloane; "The Friendship of Christ," by Monsignor R. H. Benson, and "Civilization at the Cross Roads," being the Noble lectures delivered at Harvard, 1911, by John Neville Figgis.

Prof. E. C. Wesselhoeft has in the press of D. C. Heath, for immediate publication, "An Elementary German Grammar."

The fourteenth volume of the Catholic Encyclopædia will be ready in June; the entire set of fifteen volumes will be finished before the end of the year.

Included in Moffat, Yard & Co.'s spring announcements are: "The School in the Home," by Dr. Adolf A. Berle; "Big Business and Government," by Charles Norman Fay; "Smuggling in the American Colonies," by William S. Anderson; "How to Get and Keep a Job," by Nathaniel C. Fowler, jr.; "Flag Day" and "Independence Day," both edited by Robert Haven Schauffler; "American Mediterranean," an account of the Caribbean and the West Indies, by Stephen Bonsal; "The Candle and the Flame," verse by George Sylvester Viereck, and the following volumes of fiction: "The Sentence of Silence," by Reginald Wright Kauffman; "The Principal Girl," by J. C. Snaith; "The Blind Road," by Hugh Gordon; "My Lady Peggy Leaves Town," by Frances Aymar Mathews, and "On the Trail to Sunset," by T. W. and A. A. Wilby.

The spring publications of the Yale University Press include: "The Origin of the English Constitution," by Prof. George Burton Adams; "The President's Cabinet, Studies in the Origin, Formation, and Structure of an American Institution," by Henry Barrett Learned; "The Commercial Policy of Colbert Toward the French West Indies," by Stewart L. Mims; "Alexander Hamilton," by W. S. Culbertson; "The Doctrine of Irritability," by Prof. Max Verworn; "The Meaning of God in Human Experience," by Prof. W. E. Hocking; "The Christian View of the World," by Prof. George J. Blewett; "The Yale Collection of American Verse," by Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury; "English Lyrical Poetry, from Its Origins to the Present Time," by Edward Bliss Reed, and "Studies in the Lyric Poems of Friedrich Hebbel," by Albert E. Gubelman.

C. R. L. Fletcher continues the popular vein which marked his "Introductory History of England" in "The Making of Western Europe." The first volume he calls "An Attempt to Trace the Fortunes of the Children of the Roman Empire." The book is announced by Dutton.

The same house will publish A. E. U. Valentine's new novel, "The Labyrinth of Life"; "Neighborhood," a picture of rural life in England, by Ticknor Edwards; "Two Visits to Denmark," by Edmund Gosse, and "The Creed of Half Japan," by Arthur Lloyd.

The following books are in preparation for early publication by B. W. Huebsch: "Woman in Modern Society," by Earl Barnes; "The Burden of Poverty," by Charles F. Dole; "The Vaunt of Men, and Other Poems," by William Ellery Leonard; "The Mission of Victoria Wilhelmina," the diary of a country girl who comes to New York, by Jeanne Bartholow Magoun; "The Super Race," by Scott Nearing; "Folk Festivals," by Mary Master Needham; "Replanning Small Cities," by John Nolen; "Our Judicial Oligarchy," by Gilbert E. Roe, with introduction by Robert M. La Follette.

A new and enlarged edition of "In the Guiana Forest," by James Rodway, is in the press of A. C. McClurg & Co.

Under the editorship of Guido Manacorda, Gius. Laterza & Figli of Bari, Italy, are putting forth in a handsome series translations into Italian of foreign works. The following are already in preparation: Cervantes, "Don Chisciotte," traduzione di Eugenio Mele; Thackeray, "The Book of Snobs e scritti minori," traduzione di Giovanni Rabizzani; "Novellieri Islandesi," traduzione di Paolo Vinassa de Regny; Paparrigopulos, "Opere," traduzione di Camillo Cessi; Cervantes, "Novelle," traduzione di Giovanni Gianini; Schlegel, Fed., "Lucinde e scritti minori," traduzione di Giuseppe Manacorda; Wackenroder, "Opere," traduzione di Gina Martegiani; Herder, "Scritti vari," traduzione di Vittorio Graziadei; "Cid," con appendice di romanze, traduzione di Giulio Bertoni; Poe, "Opere poetiche complete," traduzione di Federico Olivero; "Drammi elisabettiani," traduzione di Raffaello Piccoli; Hans Sachs, "Opere scelte," traduzione di Guido Manacorda; Goethe, "Meister, Lehr- und Wanderjahre," traduzione di Alberto Spaini; Eckermann, "Conversazioni con Goethe," traduzione di Eugenio Donadoni, and Vicente, "Opere," traduzione di Achille Pellizzari.

We have received from Houghton Mifflin Co. the fortieth annual edition of the "Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe," revised for 1912. The death of Dr. W. J. Rolfe places the editing of this little volume in new hands, but the publishers give assurance that it will be kept up to its former standard of accuracy.

In his *Bibelot* for March Mr. Mosher gives a reprint of Ernest Dowson's curious psychological tale, "The Dying of Francis Donne." We wish he would offer more of Dowson's fascinating prose. Dowson was, indeed, a decadent, but his decadence took the form of tremulous beauty rather than of uncleanness, and the volume of his verse, edited by Arthur Symons, is in its own small way one of the precious things of modern English literature. His prose is not so easy to come by.

Alfred H. Miles has compiled, and Thomas Whittaker of London has published, a "New Anecdote Book," which offers good reading and serves well for reference. The latter purpose would, however, have been much better carried out if the table of contents had been supplemented by a good index.

A nineteenth volume, containing an Index, brings the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica to a worthy conclusion. There are considerably more than 500,000 headings in this Index referring to names and topics which are not treated separately. By skilful abbreviating and printing, these

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are brought into suitable compass. The publishers (The Cambridge University Press) have wisely isued this Index volume only on thick paper; a thin-paper volume may be convenient by reason of the little space it occupies on a shelf, but the pages cannot be turned for quick reference.

It is always a pleasure to receive one of the Filson Club publications, with their fine paper and wide margins. Number XXVI, which has just appeared, is "The Kentucky Mountains, Transportation, and Commerce, 1750 to 1911," by Mary Verhoeff. This is a study of the economic history of a coal field. As is stated in the "Foreword" by the vice-president of the Filson Club, the subject has never been presented "in a manner so nearly commensurate with its merits." There is a complete and interesting description of the region, in regard to its topography, geology, and climate. This forms an introduction of about forty pages, and is followed by a discussion of about 160 pages on transportation, beginning with the earliest period and coming down to most modern times. Here are described the early trails, the first great turnpikes, and county and State roads. Although marks of the untrained historian are not lacking in the work, it must be regarded as one of the most scientific and satisfactory of the Filson Club publications.

Any one in need of Scotch stories, old and new, good and bad, will find them in W. Harvey's "Scottish Life and Character" (Lippincott Co.). The collector has taken up Dean Ramsay's mantle but hardly his style. The colored illustrations are negligible.

The opposite is the case with the illustrations in Stewart Dick's "Pageants of the Forth" (McClurg). It has twenty-four reproductions in color from pictures, several being very effective. The text is historical and local gossip all round the firth, from Dunbar to St. Andrew's, pleasantly and neatly done. It is full of suggestive memories and will appeal most to those who know as their own the lands of Lothians and Fife.

Josephine Helena Short's "Chosen Days in Scotland" (Crowell), on the other hand, appeals to the American, whether the stay-at-home reader about romantic things and places or the diligent tourist. Both will find abundance of quotations—Scott and Burns alone could claim many pages as their own—much small talk of history, and an easeful apparatus of appropriate reflections and emotions in which "quaint" is rather overworked. There are thirty-four illustrations from photographs, some quite suggestive, and the book, of its kind, is well written and useful.

More serious, but not so picturesque, and more exact but not so well written, is Robert S. Rait's "Scotland" in the new Making of the Nations series (Macmillan). The object of the series is to give only such facts and periods in the history of each people as are necessary to show its growth and development. In accordance with this, Mr. Rait has dealt in detail with the reigns of Malcolm Canmore and his successors, when Celtic Scotland was remade under Anglo-Norman influences, though it may be doubted if Mr. Rait would approve of the word "remade"; with the war of independence; with the dragging war of religions which began with the Reformation and ended with the Revolution Settlement and Scotland virtually modern. On two periods Mr. Rait declines the hopeless task of giving any detail; the Picts and their contemporaries he agnostically leaves where Jonathan Oldbuck found them, and he abandons the impossible and perilous attempt to put into anything but a few sentences the last century and a half. As to his fundamental positions, he holds that mediæval Scotland racially and consciously was a unity except as regards some English blood in the Lothians and Scandinavian on the north and west coasts. In this he departs from the "English" position of Freeman and Green, whose extreme Saxonism could see no possibilities in the Celts. On the over-lordship of England he is a sound Scot, as indeed an historian must be. On the long Covenanting conflict and the agony of the Killing Time he is sane and clear. For it he has relied much on the cautious Principal Baillie as an exponent of the drifting national feeling between 1638 and 1660. Significant, too, is the comparison of William of Orange in the strength and meanness of his character to the Regent Murray. And it is interesting and curious to observe how closely the judgments of this book, except as to the division of Lowlands and Highlands, coincide with those of Scott. Very little is left of the covenanting Protestant romance of the school-books of our childhood. There are many excellent illustrations—portraits, maps, and views—and a reproduction of the bird's-eye view of Edinburgh in 1647 by Gordon of Rothiemay.

Returning in "Nuts and Chestnuts" (Longmans, Green) to the manner of his "Old and Odd Memories," Lionel A. Tollemache brings together a considerable amount of engaging anecdote, gossip, and informal opinions with which a long acquaintance among commanding figures in English life has filled his mind. Most of it is presented as first-hand testimony, but one bit, less direct, is worthy of notice. An elderly acquaintance of his had known an aged lady who had met Dr. Johnson at dinner. She could recall no famous sayings, but remembered that he took up a sauce tureen of melted butter and poured its contents down his throat. Of Tennyson it is related that at a club dinner he insisted on putting his feet upon the table before the guests had risen. All efforts to make him "behave" failed until Brookfield ("Old Brook" of the sonnet) whispered: "Do take your legs down, Alfred. They're saying you're Longfellow!" Down went the legs. Cardinal Newman's respect for ecclesiastical rank, concerning which an anecdote is given, is contrasted with the American who was presented to Leo XIII: "Sir," he exclaimed, seizing the Pope's hand and shaking it heartily, "I am glad to meet you. I knew your father, the late Pope." Much that is both amusing and extremely illuminating is told of Goldwin Smith, who, as the writer puts it, was "too good a hater to be a really great historian." His hatreds, however, save for his deep-seated animosity towards Disraeli, generally worked themselves out in the sort of epigrammatic outbursts to which strong personalities are apt to yield. In the early nineties he told the writer that the "economy most acceptable to the average American was abstaining from the purchase of serious books." Other pictures of the professor show him at dinner with the Prince of Wales, the late King Edward, whose instructor he was, combating the Prince's preference for "Adam Bede" rather than for "The Mill on the Floss," the only two of George Eliot's novels which had then appeared; disposing, in a public lecture at Oxford, by pointed epigrams, of the scientific innovations with which philosophy was then so much confronted, while the wiseacres in the audience agreed that "the man is not a philosopher"; or at one of Gladstone's breakfasts expressing admiration for Bright's wide range of allusion in his speeches, but adding, with evident pique: "The odd thing is that one so seldom recognizes his quotations. I suppose them to be extracts from poetry peculiar to his sect." That it was he who is satirized as the Professor in one of Disraeli's novels, he gave good reason to believe by exclaiming, "Stingless insults of a coward."

Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer's well-known and authoritative book on "The Referendum in America" (Scribner), originally published in 1900, appears in a new and enlarged edition, with four supplementary chapters, bringing the record and discussion down to the present time. The additional chapters treat of the initiative and referendum in the States, the local referendum, home rule and commission government for cities, the recall, and the referendum *versus* the representative system. A decade of rapid and momentous change in all of these directions has failed to convince Dr. Oberholtzer of any high intrinsic value in the reforms whose spectacular course he carefully chronicles. In his opinion, no especially desirable gains for popular government or popular welfare can yet be pointed to as the fruit of the initiative or the referendum; nor can the frequent ballotings, the multiplication of issues on which the voters must pass judgment, the interference with administration or established public service, or the growth of parties or organizations formed primarily for agitation, be regarded as other than grave menaces to social peace. The "home rule" municipal charter not only does not gain in favor, but seems actually to have lost esteem during the past ten years, partly, perhaps, because of its effect in bringing the public law of the States into confusion. The much-acclaimed commission form of municipal government—"another device for making men perfect in large cities"—has in most cases the fatal weakness of being linked with the popular veto, and, in Dr. Oberholtzer's opinion, is only another panacea from which "valuable results will be impossible." As for the recall, its application to executive officials subjects all administration, good as well as bad, to popular caprice, while its application to the courts jeopardizes the foundations of personal, as well as public, rights. The final chapter is a thoughtful and vigorous plea for the maintenance, on the basis of an educated and honest electorate, of true representative government, the battle on behalf of which has perhaps again to be fought in this country if the present levelling tendencies continue.

After an historical survey of the development of the proletariat class in Germany, Otto Rühle, the author of "Das proletarische Kind" (Munich: Albert Langen) takes up the life of the child, and we learn that it is born and bred under the same sordid

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conditions as the children of the corresponding class in America. The book is a treasury of facts for the student of sociology. It contains reports of school committees, pastors, physicians, life insurance companies, pension funds, etc. It gives authoritative data about labor hours, wages, woman and child labor, sickness, accident pensions, and old-age pensions. It proves incontrovertibly that the labor laws in the German Empire are violated exactly as they are in the American republic. Rühle proves by official statistics that in 1900, of all Berlin homes 60 per cent. were overcrowded, 65 per cent. in Hanover, 70.9 per cent. in Breslau, 85 per cent. in Magdeburg. He quotes the findings of a "Krankenkasse" in Berlin, which establishes the fact that in 1909 an astonishingly large proportion of its middle-class members lived in closer quarters than was conducive to health. Infant mortality in Berlin in August, 1905, in parts of the city not inhabited by the proletariat, was 15 per cent., in the workingmen's quarters, 62.52 per cent. Bremen, Halle, and other cities showed corresponding figures. Since the investigations of Axel Key, the Swedish physiologist, stimulated inquiry into the physical endowment of workingmen's children in various countries of Europe, Berlin has become a sort of experimental station. The data collected by Dr. Rietz have disclosed the fact that workingmen's children in Berlin are under-developed to the extent of 6 centimeters in size and 5 kilograms in weight. Malnutrition has been found to be alarmingly frequent. In a certain district in Berlin the school physician found 57.3 per cent. of under-fed boys and 60.9 per cent. of under-fed girls. The reports of tuberculosis dwell upon the overcrowded sleeping accommodations as one of the main sources of the scourge in Berlin as in New York; those on mental deficiency show an alarming proportion of alcoholists among the fathers and sometimes among both parents. The moral effects of these conditions are treated very fully in the chapter which is headed Roads to Vice. A glimpse of the reformatories for youthful delinquents of both sexes reveals inhuman practices that equal anything recorded in the chronicles of the dark ages. In the final chapters on reformatories and child criminals Professor Mendel, Professor Liszt, and Dr. Erich Wulffen are quoted in support of the urgent demand for a thorough-going reform of the legal prosecution of minors. The book is a sad comment upon modern life in Germany, and, even if it were found to exaggerate, which is improbable, it tends to correct erroneous impressions.

The January number of the *American Journal of International Law*, just issued, opens with a learned and instructive paper on the Development and Formation of International Law, by Ernest Nys, with whose scholarly and thorough work readers of the *Journal* should now feel familiar. M. Nys is a professor in the University of Brussels, is a judge of the Belgian Court of Appeals, a member of the Permanent Court at The Hague, and now one of the five honorary members of the American Society of International Law; and the committee of this Society, in proposing him, expressed the opinion that he had made more distinct contributions to the history and science of that branch of the law than anyone else living. M. Nys expresses a high appreciation of man's effort after the attainment of justice and of the establishment so widely of courts. He declares that the judicial institutions of nations constitute, among all the attributes of civilization, the highest symbols of modern progress. The author places, by the side of an observation of the Marquis of Salisbury that to apply the term *law* to international rules was "misleading," the fact that twelve years after the words were spoken the first Hague Conference was held, which united the representatives of twenty-six nations, and announced, among other things, the wish of the Powers to organize a permanent court of arbitration, accessible at any time. Custom, M. Nys finds, was at the bottom of maritime institutions and rules, in connection with which international law had its first practical application. He cites, illustratively, many historic instances.

The next paper is related to this; its subject is, International Law Since the Peace of Westphalia, as the two treaties, that of Munster and that of Osnabruck, ratified the same day, are called. In this paper Prof. Amos S. Hershey of the University of Indiana discusses the growth of the science, and sets forth the main factors forcibly. It is replete with useful references, bibliographical data, and evidences of the civilizing and humanizing of international sentiment. Our own courts had early followed the English in recognizing the right to capture enemy goods in neutral vessels, but had always maintained that the goods of the neutral, found in the vessel of an enemy, should go free. The paper well characterizes the armed neutrality of 1780, the French Revolutionary period, the Napoleonic era, the Congress of Vienna (1814-5), the period of reaction under the influence of Metternich, the Holy Alliance, the Concert of Europe, the Monroe Doctrine, the 1856 declaration of Paris (in which the United States prominently figured), and the period since.

Programmes have now been issued for four international congresses, which, while covering a large range of subjects, are in a measure cognate one to another. The first of these is the Sixteenth International Congress of Orientalists, which begins its sessions on the 6th of April, and continues until the 14th. In connection with this Congress the University of Athens celebrates the seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation, the ceremonies incident to which occupy the first two days. Eleven sections have been organized to cover the range of Oriental philology, literature, history, and archæology, and it is perhaps appropriate that the archæological section has this time been further subdivided into three groups, so as to embrace also the Byzantine and later Greek periods. Among the social features will be an excursion to Eleusis and Megara, the illumination of the Acropolis, the performance of "Œdipus Rex" in modern Greek, and the Pan-Hellenic games in the Stadium, besides a gala performance of a national character in the municipal theatre. At the close of the Congress there is to be an archæological excursion lasting two weeks, which will include visits to virtually all of the important archæological centres in Greece, and in the Grecian Islands, under the guidance of Professor Lambros, rector of the University, and Georges Karo, secretary of the German Archæological Institute in Athens.—From the 27th of May to the last of June, the eighteenth International Congress of Americanists will be held in London under the presidency of Sir Clements Markham, the eminent anthropologist. The subjects embraced by this Congress will be the aboriginal races of America, monuments and archæological study of America, and the history, discovery, and occupation of the New World.—In September the fourth International Congress for the History of Religions will convene in Leyden, under the honorary presidency of Prince Henry. This Congress, meeting from the 9th to the 13th, will embrace ten sections, beginning with the religions of primitive peoples and ending with Christianity. It is particularly appropriate that a congress of this nature should meet in Leyden, which was the home of the late Prof. C. P. Tiele, who was one of the pioneers in the historical study of religions.—From the 9th to the 16th of October the Third International Congress of Archæologists will meet in Rome. The Congress will be divided into twelve sections, covering prehistoric, Oriental, pre-Hellenic, Italian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and Christian archæology, with special sections for the art of the classical period, for numismatics, ancient topography, mythology, the history of religions, and lastly, a section to discuss methods of archæological work. The president of the Congress will be Count Ricci.—The secretaries of these Congresses to whom application for membership and other communications should be addressed are, respectively, as follows: Prof. S. P. Lambros, director of the University of Athens, for the Congress of Orientalists; T. C. A. Sarg of the Royal Anthropological Institute, No. 50 Great Russel St., London; Prof. Benno Eerdmanns, No. 71 Plantsoen, Leyden, and Prof. Lucio Mariani, the director-general of antiquities and fine arts, Piazza Venezia 11, Rome.

Science

Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture. By John H. Robinson. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.50.

This is by far the most complete presentation of poultry husbandry which we have seen. While its primary purpose is to serve as a textbook for agricultural college students, it meets all the requirements of a general treatise. Mr. Robinson has for many years been the editor of a poultry journal, and his editorial instinct has stood him in good stead in the preparation of this volume, which is as worthy of commendation for the things excluded as for the facts included. The novice will find by experience that indiscriminate reading of poultry literature is a hindrance oftener than a help. For the fictions of poultry culture are mostly plausible, and generally more alluring than the facts, and the usual result of much reading in advance of a thorough grounding in principles is an accumulation of obsolete and impracticable ideas.

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The Department of Agriculture estimates the total value of poultry products at $700,000,000 annually, and this is probably largely underestimated. Such figures are very comforting to the ambitious beginner in poultry culture, but his comfort will receive a shock when he reads Mr. Robinson's statements that "large undertakings with poultry rarely succeed," that "continuous poultry culture by intensive methods is practically impossible," and that "of all intensive plants started with large capital, not on has lasted so long [ten years]." Mr. Robinson, perhaps because of his New England environment, is an ardent advocate of the extensive system of poultry keeping, and in its support brings many weighty arguments to bear, but the reviewer is inclined to believe that the best results from an economic aspect can be obtained from a combination of the two systems, the intensive system for the egg and meat producers, the extensive system for the breeders and growing stock.

The author is emphatic in his insistence on the necessity of getting good foundation stock in the beginning, whether for purposes of exhibition or utility. Some day a writer on poultry topics will rightly define the word "utility," now used by unscrupulous breeders as a cloak to cover the most shameless impositions, and to enfold with charity the worst mongrels that wear feathers, fowls that are the very acme of inutility.

Mr. Robinson takes a broad-minded view of the problems of poultry-house construction, and his chapters on Nutrition, Foods, and his tables expressing nutritive values, though they may alarm the novice, will be of interest and value to professional poultrymen. The latter, however, will be far from unanimous in endorsing his strictures upon the use of dry mashes. His chapter on Prevention and Treatment of Disease is the shortest we remember ever to have seen in so comprehensive a treatise as this, and at the same time one of the best. In fact, although the book extends to 611 pages, there is scarcely an unnecessary paragraph. It contains no new theories, but by the painstaking and exhaustive process of comparing and sifting the diverse views of the theorist, the faddist, the farmer, and the professional poultryman, the author has placed the whole subject on a basis of simple common sense:

Problems are simplified by keeping as close to natural conditions as is consistent with the object sought. This precept applies to stock—that is, to the type of bird; the "business type" of bird for any purpose is a plain type—the original type improved and modified with reference to use only. . . . It applies to breeding; in nature the fittest to live survive to reproduce their kind. . . . It applies to incubation and brooding; although artificial methods are necessary in some lines, as a rule it is very much easier to grow poultry by natural methods in the natural season. It applies to hygiene; under natural conditions little attention need be given to sanitary condition of houses or soil, while under intensive, unnatural conditions these things need constant attention. . . . In no way can the poultry keeper so effectively simplify his problems and make his work easier from the start as by keeping as close as practicable to natural conditions.

And, lastly, Mr. Robinson is to be thanked for withholding those counsels of perfection which are the despair of the novice. We have seen it stated in a recent work that no fowl should be compelled to drink water we wouldn't drink ourselves, or out of a vessel we wouldn't drink from ourselves—which would seem to ordain the necessity of individual drinking cups for the barnyard. Such advice as this is worse than the utter lack of system of the most indifferent farmer whose fowls spend their days on the dung-heap and their nights in the trees.

The book is well printed, and carries nearly 600 illustrations, some of which are very useful adjuncts to the text. An exhaustive bibliography and a carefully prepared index are features that add to the value of the work. In the former, the author has starred those titles which he regards as really worth while—about one in fifty, a proportion none too small.

Svante August Arrhenius, director of the Nobel Institute, Stockholm, will publish through the Yale University Press his book, "Theories of Solutions."

André Tridon has translated from the French "The Theories of Evolution," by Yves Delage and Marie Goldsmith; it is announced by Huebsch.

"Harper's Guide to Wild Flowers" is almost ready.

Longmans, Green, & Co. are bringing out "A Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," in five volumes. The work, which is by Sir Edward Thorpe and others, will be completed in two years. Vol. I has undergone revision, and Vol. II will be published early in the summer.

"The First Book of Photography," by C. H. Claudy, is promised for this month by McBride, Nash & Co.

In April Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, will bring out "A Yosemite Flora," by Harvey Monroe Hall and Carlotta Case Hall. The work gives a descriptive account of the ferns and flowering plants, including the trees, of the Yosemite National Park, with keys for their identification.

Among the books on the list of McBride, Nast & Co., New York, are: "Making a Lawn," "Making a Garden Bloom to This Year," "Making a Tennis Court," "Making the Grounds Attractive with Shrubbery," and "Making a Rock Garden"—in the House and Garden-Making series, and Hanna Rion's "Let's Make a Flower Garden."

In his sixty-sixth annual report, Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of Harvard College Observatory, notes the continued excess of expenses of the Institution over its income, leading among other retrenchments to reduction of photographic work at the Arequipa station in Peru. The Observatory's irreparable loss in the death of Mrs. Fleming will not be permitted to stay the progress of publication of its Annals, about seventy volumes of which are either completed or in press. Plans are making for revision of the Henry Draper Catalogue of stellar spectra, covering every part of the sky and including about fifty thousand stars of the eighth magnitude and brighter. Prof. Lawrence Rotch continues to direct and support the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory. A large and important part of its work is exploration of the upper air by kites and balloons, 27,400 feet being the maximum altitude attained. Observations of variable stars continue to pour in, Professor Todd and Mr. Hudson of Amherst furnishing above a thousand, and Mr. Olcott of Norwich more than 500. The Rev. J. H. Metcalf's photographic telescopes, his individual handiwork, have been kept busy, one investigation of especial significance being the ascertainment of lunar positions among the stars photographically; and Professor Russell of Princeton shows by critical discussion of the plates that the accuracy of this new method somewhat surpasses that of the best meridian circles.

Drama

Charles Rann Kennedy's play, "The Terrible Meek," will be brought out shortly by Harpers.

A. W. Pollard has recently done much to rehabilitate the publishers of the Shakespeare Quartos and First Folio in respect to fair dealing and the choice of correct texts. In his "Shakespearian Punctuation" (Frowde) Percy Simpson extends the process to matters of punctuation, especially as regards the First Folio, but, as it seems to us, with only moderate success. It may be conceded that seventeenth-century punctuation was largely rhythmical instead of logical, but it was not systematically so, as is manifest even from Mr. Simpson's own collection of examples, and this is the main point. Nor does the assertion of such lapses from a definite system—or rather such confusion of two systems, the one logical (itself differing in many respects from modern conceptions), the other rhythmical—involve any reflection on the intelligence of the compositors, as Mr. Simpson's Introduction implies. The irregular punctuation of the time simply marks a stage in the development towards a more or less fixed system, such as we have at the present day. With Caxton, our first printer, an oblique stroke sufficed for every form of punctuation. Our author exaggerates the regularity of seventeenth-century punctuation, but his book is an instructive discussion of the subject and may be recommended to all who are interested in Shakespearean textual problems.

The Service des Antiquités de l'Egypte announces the publication (Le Caire: Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale; Leipzig: Hiersemann) of the long-awaited photographic facsimile

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of the famous papyrus manuscript of Menander, which was discovered at Kôm Iskaou (Aphroditopolis), in 1905, and first edited by its discoverer, Gustave Lefebvre, in 1907. (See the *Nation* for March 19, 1908). Accompanying the plates M. Lefebvre gives a fresh transcript of the text, in the decipherment of which considerable progress has been made since the *editio princeps* through the labors of A. Körte, Jensen, and the editor himself. A few small fragments found since the first publication are added. Several of these belong to the fifth, still nameless, comedy. One is of interest through the fact that it contains a portion of a two-line fragment (No. 211 Kock) which Stobæus quotes as from the "Hero," thus confirming M. Lefebvre's original conjecture as to the title of the first play in his edition. The most notable outward indication of the progress made in the elucidation of the text since the first publication of this papyrus is the present arrangement of the fragments. Every piece of importance has now been assigned to its proper play and to its proper position in the play in relation to the other fragments. However, valuable as this publication is for the study of Menander, undoubtedly its most notable contribution to classical literature is three new fragments, aggregating about 120 lines, of a play of the Old Comedy. Lefebvre tentatively ascribes them to Aristophanes, but they have already been identified by Körte and van Leeuwen as from the famous "Demes" of Eupolis, for seventeen years the principal rival of Aristophanes. In this play, produced about 417 B. C., the poet summons from Hades four of the national heroes of Athens, Solon, Miltiades, Aristides, and Pericles, to give advice to the Athenians on the questions of the day. In one of the new fragments Pericles makes his appearance upon the scene and greets his native land in stately lines, while another speaker, apparently Solon, in the rôle of clown makes fun of him. With this publication, the announcement of the discovery, among the Oxyrhynchus papyri, of almost one-half of a new play of Sophocles—and that a satyr-drama, the "Ichneutæ"—and, in an Egyptian sarcophagus of fifty hitherto unknown verses of Sappho, the close of the year 1911 brought gifts of unusual richness to the classical scholar.

No prophecy is more hazardous than one relating to the future of any theatrical enterprise, but it may be declared confidently that the formal opening of Winthrop Ames's Little Theatre—which in a certain way may be regarded as the successor of the New Theatre of unlucky memory—has been effected amid most favorable conditions. The house, if small, is artistic and commodious, the stage is spacious enough for all the demands likely to be made upon it and is fitted with every modern improvement, and the performance of the opening play showed good stage management and a well selected company. The piece was "The Pigeon," the latest stage work of John Galsworthy, one of the most serious, capable, and interesting of modern dramatists. Though described as a fantastic comedy, and actually somewhat light in texture, it deals seriously, if also humorously, with a live social question, the treatment of hopeless, but not criminal, wastrels. Like every other work of Mr. Galsworthy, it exhibits a wide knowledge of life and human character, is realistic in its personages and incidents, pertinent in its comment, and effective in its humor, pathos, and satire, though somewhat fanciful in plot.

The chief weakness in Mr. Galsworthy's play is that it asserts and discusses a problem, without attempting to offer any hint of a solution. The author imagines an artist, of the most sympathetic nature, who impoverishes himself by his indiscriminate charities to vagrants of both sexes. His more prudent daughter, Ann, protests in vain, and finally calls in a canon, a magistrate, and a professor—the church, the law, and social science—to advise them how to deal with three wastrels, a street flower girl, a French refugee, and a drunken old cabman, who have domiciled themselves in the studio. The experts send the girl to service, the Frenchman to an institution, and the cabman to prison, with disastrous results. The girl goes from bad to worse and tries suicide; the cabman, after enforced sobriety, gets drunker than ever, and the Frenchman is more confirmed in his vagabondage. In a striking scene he tells the artist, Wellwyn, that it is only men like him, with compassionate hearts, who can understand and help wild creatures such as himself, who ought to be let alone, so long as they harm nobody, to live or die as they choose. And this seems to be the view of Mr. Galsworthy also. But Wellwyn replies that he can do nothing, as he also is the helpless slave of his natural impulses and therefore irresponsible. He is simply a wastrel with means. All the leading figures in the comedy are drawn with admirable humor and veracity and illustrate the subject of poor relief in all its phases, with many comic and some tragic touches, but without reaching climax or conclusion. The implied moral is that what can't be cured should be ignored, a pretty dangerous social policy. But the play does direct attention to a difficult subject and also furnishes opportunities for much admirable acting. Frank Reicher gives a remarkably vital study of the Frenchman; Sidney Valentine another equally good of the drunken cabman, and Russ Whytal a charmingly sympathetic sketch of the sentimental artist. The whole representation was of a high order of general artistic excellence, and reflected great credit upon the management. If the Little Theatre can maintain itself at this level it ought to prosper.

There is some uncommonly good and some very poor work in "The Rainbow," the latest comedy of A. E. Thomas just produced in the Liberty Theatre. The central theme of it is the influence of an innocent daughter upon her father, a millionaire pleasure seeker, whose finer impulses have been dulled by constant association with gamblers, racing men, and besmirched women. In the scenes between the father and the daughter Mr. Thomas reveals a marked capacity for natural comedy. Few of our younger playwrights have struck a more sincere, natural, and sympathetic note. The development of filial and paternal love is shown with a simplicity entirely free from affectation. The climax, in which the mother decides to take away the girl, lest she be contaminated by her father's disreputable acquaintances, is productive of some exceedingly touching incidents. Unfortunately the bulk of the play is not up to this level. The theatrical machinery often creaks with age, and the dialogue, padded with the cheapest kind of witticism, is quite unworthy of Mr. Thomas's better abilities. But the best work in it is very good. Henry Miller played the father effectively in the pathetic episodes, and Ruth Chatterton, who acted the daughter with unaffected girlishness, pleased her audience mightily.

The London *Times* speaks in terms of warm appreciation of "The New Sin," by Macdonald Hastings, a play given in a series of special morning performances at the London Royalty Theatre by Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie. The story—which may be strong and exciting, but does not sound reasonable—is of a gifted, industrious artist, disinherited by a millionaire father, who decreed in his will that until his (the hero's) death no penny of his wealth should be distributed. So the artist has to contribute continually to the needs of ten worthless and helpless brothers and sisters, and believes it to be his duty to die that his brethren may come to their own.

The rapid encroachment of the London music halls upon what has heretofore been regarded as the special province of the theatre, is emphasized by the announcement of a regular four-act drama at one of them. This is "The Life Guardsmen," a piece which has been immensely successful in the English provinces. In order to comply with the Lord Chamberlain's rules, it will be played in "one continuous turn," which means that the curtain will not be dropped between the acts. There will also be three or four short vaudeville acts on the programme. The result of this experiment will be watched with liveliest interest by West End managers, some of whom are beginning already to groan over the prospect of an inevitable drop in theatre prices. The public need not waste any sympathy upon them. If they wish to maintain the old breadth of distinction between the theatre and the hall, they will have to provide a superior kind of entertainment, with which the cheaper houses cannot hope to compete. The rivalry will benefit both drama and playgoers in the long run.

Music

"THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA."

Not the least of the factors which contributed to the sensational success of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" was the intermezzo. As a rule, the ordinary opera-goer is not supposed to care much for the orchestra, his attention being fixed mostly on the singers. In this instance, however, the orchestral interlude pleased even more than the singers, being redemanded at nearly every performance abroad as well as in this country. A dozen imitators have since followed Mascagni's example, some of them with success. The latest to do so is Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari. His opera, "The Jewels of the Madonna," has two intermezzi, and at its New York première, given at the Metropolitan last week by Mr. Dippel's Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company, insistent applause

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compelled the repetition of both of them. They did not deserve such a reception, except as a tribute to Cleofonte Campanini's remarkable skill as a conductor. Intrinsically they are among the poorest pages in the score, and both of them were obviously prepared after the recipe which Mascagni had found so useful in starting applause.

It is not only in his intermezzi, however, that Wolf-Ferrari has joined the "Young Italian" faction. His whole opera belongs to the "Veristic" school, both in its story and its music. Nor is it difficult to understand how he came to throw such a somersault—for a somersault it is. He had written two comic operas, "Suzanna's Secret" and "The Inquisitive Women," in which he did his best to revive the semi-colloquial style of the old Italian opera buffa and of some of Mozart's pages; but neither the countrymen of his German father nor those of his Italian mother took any interest in his production. Apparently, he thought the matter over, and concluded to attract attention to himself at all cost by setting a yellow story to garish music. The result was "The Jewels of the Madonna."

From the purely operatic point of view it must be conceded that his libretto is excellent; it is effective, it calls for musical treatment, and it has literary merit. The composer himself constructed the plot, entrusting the versification to two collaborators. Naples is the background, and the principal personages are Rafaele, the chief of the Camorrists; Carmela, a widow; her son, Gennaro, an ironworker; and Maliella, a beautiful and wilful foundling. She and Gennaro have been brought up thinking themselves sister and brother. When he discovers the truth, he promptly falls in love with her. She, however, has just become madly infatuated with Rafaele, whom she coquettishly teases until, in a moment of bravado, he offers to steal for her the jewels of the Madonna—the dazzling image which is just being carried along the street in a religious procession. He has no idea of carrying out this promise, but Gennaro, who has heard his words, in despair does commit the theft. He brings the jewels, lays them at her feet, and she, dazed in spite of her terror, puts them on. The excitement is too much for her senses; she falls into a mystical trance, and, thinking she is with Rafaele, loses consciousness in Gennaro's arms. Retribution comes in the last act. She flees to the haunts of the Camorrists. Rafaele, guessing from her actions and words what has happened, spurns her, whereupon she throws herself into the sea, while Gennaro, left alone by the Camorrists, stabs himself before a shrine of the Virgin.

Obviously, this story is quite in the latest Italian fashion. So is the music. There are echoes in it of various composers, from Mozart to Bizet and Richard Strauss. The Madonna's image made the composer remember one of the themes in Massenet's musical miracle play, "The Juggler of Notre Dame." But it is chiefly in the footsteps of Mascagni and Puccini that Wolf-Ferrari treads, piling effect on effect, as called for by the ghastly, sanguinary story. Unfortunately, he has not the melodic gift of Puccini, or even of Mascagni. The melody of Mascagni may be vulgar, but it is at any rate his own, and Puccini's also has a strong individual style. In "The Jewels of the Madonna" melody flows freely—much more freely than in Wolf-Ferrari's earlier operas—but it is for the most part commonplace. As exceptions may be mentioned a religious chant sung by the kneeling populace at the opening of the opera; Gennaro's duet with his mother, and his serenade in the second act; perhaps, also, his appeal to the image of the Virgin for forgiveness, before he commits suicide.

Technical skill is displayed in the festival turmoil, where several musical streams mingle with street cries. There are effective dances, and the Neapolitan local color is perhaps reflected as truly in the music as in the libretto—which, by the way, the composer has supplied with an abundance of detail, leaving little to the imagination of the scene painter and stage carpenter. The most disappointing pages of the music are the love scenes. The composer seems to lack the faculty (which constitutes the strength of Puccini) of making an ordinary melody emotional and stirring by the use of chromatic or ultra-modern harmonies and modulations. In a word, while superficially effective and likely to evoke loud applause for a time, "The Jewels of the Madonna" is far from being a masterwork. Its lack of originality dashes the hope that Wolf-Ferrari might prove the coming man in the operatic world. It is possible, but not probable, that a second hearing of the work, which is to be repeated at the Metropolitan next Tuesday, may mollify this verdict.

Massenet has been engaged for some years in writing his memoirs. They will be printed in *L'Echo de Paris* before appearing in book form.

In "The Irish Harpers," announced by Dutton, Mrs. Charlotte Fox seeks to revive an interest in what was once a national instrument in Ireland.

J. S. Bach's Passion Music According to St. John, with full orchestral accompaniment, will be sung by the Bach Choir in Westminster Abbey on March 29. The conductor will be Dr. Hugh P. Allen.

A German periodical, *Die Woche*, offered $3,000 in prizes for new military marches. The number of manuscripts received was 3,791. The first prize, $750, went to Hans Ailbout of Berlin.

The Brahms Festival concerts, which will be at Carnegie Hall, are set for Monday evening, March 25; Wednesday and Friday afternoons, March 27 and 29, and Saturday evening, March 30. The Oratorio Society will sing the "Song of Triumph," "Nänie," and "A German Requiem"; the Symphony Society will play the four symphonies and other works, and the soloists will include Mme. Matzenauer, the German contralto, of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist; Wilhelm Bachaus, the German pianist, and others. The orchestral works will be conducted by Walter Damrosch, and the choral compositions by Frank Damrosch.

It is announced that the newest work of Richard Strauss will be produced at the end of October at Stuttgart in the smaller of the two new Court Theatres, which are being built on the plans of Professor Lipmann of Munich. The one-act opera with a text written by Herr Hugo von Hoffmannsthal is entitled "Ariadne auf Naxos," and is described as a "Divertissement als Nachspiel" to Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." There will be a Strauss Festival at Stuttgart with three performances of the new opera, two of which will be conducted by Herr Strauss himself. The principal parts for women will be taken by Mme. Destinn and Fraulein Frida Hempel, and the arrangements will be in the hands of Prof. Max Reinhardt.

The performances of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," in Boston, according to the *Transcript*, "interested the town more generally than any production the company has made." Reading this sign of the times, Mr. Russell has announced that he will add to his list, next season, Wagner's "Meistersinger." Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Charpentier's "Louise" will also be staged. Mr. Parker recalls the great New York cast of Mozart's sublime masterwork, when Mahler was the conductor, and the singers were Eames, Gadski, Farrar, Scotti, Bonci, Chaliapine. As a matter of fact, "Don Giovanni" might have been given this season with an even greater cast than that. The public would have been overwhelmed with delight—but the public is not managing the Metropolitan.

The Covent Garden opera season in London will last fourteen weeks (from April 20 to July 29), as against New York's twenty-two weeks. Among the sopranos who will appear during the season are Mme. Melba, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mme. Emmy Destinn, Mme. Edvina, Mme. Salzmann-Stevens, and Mme. Tarquinia Tarquini, an Italian newcomer to Covent Garden, who will create the leading part in "Conchita," and who will also appear as Carmen. The contraltos include Mme. Edith Clegg, Mme. Dilys-Jones, and Mme. Kirkby Lunn. Many new names figure in the list of tenors, including Giuseppe Cellini, A. Gaudenzi, André Gilly, Ippolito Lazaro, and Giovanni Martinelli, who will create the tenor rôle in "Giojelli della Madonna." Among the tenors who have been heard at Covent Garden before will be Bertram Binyon and John McCormack. The baritones and basses include M. Marcoux, M. Sammarco, and M. Van Rooy, as well as two newcomers, Franz Kronen and Virgilio Romano. The conductors will be M. Campanini, Paul Drach (Stuttgart), M. Panizza, Percy Pitt (the

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musical director of Covent Garden), and Dr. Rottenberg (Frankfort).

Art

English Ironwork of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries: An Historical and Analytical Account of the Development of Exterior Smithcraft. By J. Starkie Gardner. With 88 collotype plates from photographs chiefly by Horace Dan, Architect, and upwards of 150 other illustrations. New York: William Helburn. $16.80 net.

A small but increasing number of Americans who believe that architects and builders should spend more money on decorative ironwork will welcome this authoritative work by the author of the smaller handbooks on ironwork at the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is a book that dignifies the smith, without sentimentalizing him. It adds point to the argument of those who find encouragement in the considerable beauty of the wrought-iron gates, grilles, screens, and reinforced woodwork of the remodelled United States Military Academy, of Princeton University, and many recent American churches. For the lesson of the splendid outburst of smithcraft which Mr. Gardner describes is that, among a people whose ironwork for centuries has been contemptible, only an enlightened leadership and fashionable favor may be required to create almost instantaneously a school of superbly capable artist-artisans:

> The arrival from over sea of an exalted patron (William III) and a talented French Protestant refugee sufficed to wake the dormant or liberate the pent-up talent of the English smith. Without previous opportunities or education the skilled labor the Frenchman Tijou required seems to have been at once at hand, enabling him to accomplish work that in every detail has never been surpassed.

Ornamental ironwork, which was produced extensively in England in the Middle Ages, became a decadent art under the Tudors. Its revival began in 1689 when there came "Monsieur Jean Tijou," a Huguenot designer and protégé of the new King and Queen. Wren seems to have resented his presence, but elsewhere the newcomer found abundant favor. Curiously enough, though his is the greatest name in British ironwork, this artist refugee was but an indifferent blacksmith. He had not learned the trade. His own art was embossing. Comparison of his published designs for iron gates with the gates themselves shows that often important features proved impossible to execute and were modified by smiths who knew better than the master just what could be done with wrought iron. Tijou had, nevertheless, great constructive and executive genius. He was a born "works manager." In addition to ironwork placed in St. Paul's Cathedral during seventeen years' continuous employment, Tijou took commissions from many wealthy patrons, and, incidentally, trained several able craftsmen. These followers—Bakewell, Roberts, Edney, Buncker, and others—made the most of a fashion which for a time resembled a craze. Enough of their work is shown in illustration to prove that Mr. Gardner does not overstate its excellence.

The period of sumptuous projects in iron was short, nevertheless. So far as the nobility was concerned, the iron gate lost caste about 1730. The park without a fence suddenly became the sign of a great man's simple trust in his neighbors. The influence was felt of the architect Kent, who abjured the straight line and the formal garden and who would "scarce have left an acre of shade or trees three in a line from Land's End to Tweed." The middle class, however, did not drop the blacksmith so abruptly. Throughout the eighteenth century much good ironwork was executed to close the entrances of London and provincial residences. This craftsmanship was usually plain and severe, in contrast to Tijou's ornate efforts. As cast iron came in, the art deteriorated. Its debasement, Mr. Gardner asserts, was helped on by the increasing influence of professional architects. "By them the 'maître ornamentiste,' or professional craftsman and designer, the very originators of all applied design, were finally suppressed and squeezed out of existence, the result being, within a few decades, the utter collapse of all art in the country in the early Victorian days."

In describing the remains of the efflorescence of decorative iron Mr. Gardner deals chiefly with outdoor examples, which are more accessible and more liable to disintegration. His chapters, always vigorously and interestingly written, cover not only gates and fences, but also balustrades, balconies, stair ramps, grilles, lamp-holders, iron signs, weathercocks, and vanes. This volume, it is intimated, may lead to one on interior ironwork.

"American Church Silver of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, with a few pieces of Domestic Plate, Exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts, July to December, 1911" (Boston: The Museum), makes a notable volume in the history of American silversmithing, although the title does not show its restriction to the New England States. It contains thirty-eight pages of reproductions of silver, with a few copies of bills and coats-of-arms. The introduction on the early silversmiths of Connecticut is by George Munson Curtis of Meriden, himself a member of a firm of silversmiths. Mr. Curtis recognizes the fact that silversmiths could not have depended on their craft in those days, and as a result "these silversmiths, in order to eke out a living in communities that were not lavish in accumulating their work, were obliged to turn their attention to various other trades. Some were clock and cabinet makers, others were blacksmiths and innkeepers, and some were undoubtedly, to use a homely phrase, jacks of all trades. Many of them advertised extensively in the weekly press, and these appeals for custom vividly illuminate the social and domestic demands and requirements of their patrons, and present striking pictures of the times." Among the prominent apprentices were William Cleveland, 1770-1837, grandfather of the late President Grover Cleveland. Then follows a List of Plates and Explanation of Terms, by Miss F. V. Paull. This classifies the spoons from the first quarter of the eighteenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The catalogue of New England silversmiths contains, among others, the names of Daniel Boyer, Zachariah Brigden, Benjamin and Samuel Burt, John Cony, who made the only decorative piece of silver, a coffer copied from an English example, William Cowell, John Dixwell, son of the regicide, Jeremiah Dummer, John Edwards, Stephen Emery, George Hanner, Daniel Henchman, William Homes, John Hull, the first silversmith and coiner in Boston; Robert Sanderson, his partner; Jacob and Nathaniel Hurd, Cornelius Kierstead, who was Freeman of the city of New York in 1702; Knight Leverett, nephew of the president of Harvard College; Samuel Minott, William Moulton, John Potwine, the Reveres, William Simpkins, William Swan, Andrew Tyler, Samuel Vernon, and Edward Winslow.

The book concludes with a list of American silversmiths, but most of these were simply spoon-makers; those who made all kinds of silverware usually dwelt in the large cities. The one feeling created by this collection is the sameness of the vessels, the beakers being the ordinary vessel in use for the cup, which, with the tankards and other household utensils, filled the wants of the people.

Wilton Lockwood's recent exhibition in Boston displays a visible difference in quality between his present and his earlier portraits. This difference is not so much in change of style as in increase of skill, shown in the modelling of faces, the close perspective of figures and backgrounds, the steady improvement in warmth of coloring. Although Mr. Lockwood exhibits a few studio pieces, they serve on the whole to show him chiefly a portraitist. The best of them is a study of an old man, whose hair and beard and heavy eyebrows, whose wrinkled and yet still ruddy skin, whose weary and patient eye, could scarcely be better given. The portraits show a variety of types, closely studied and well rendered. Mr. Lockwood's gamut is wide, and if his art is without striking excellencies, it has sense, sureness, and clear perception of both outward and inner characteristics.

Prof. Kuno Francke, as curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, reports that for architect of the new building, which will be erected on the corner of Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Prof. German Bestelmeyer of Dresden has been chosen. The exact date when ground will be broken for the building has not yet been settled. The gifts which have recently been made or

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promised to the Museum include: From Johann Albrecht, Duke of Mecklenburg, a bronze copy of the Brunswick Lion, the bronze monument erected in 1166 by Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony in front of Brunswick Castle as a symbol of his territorial sovereignty; from Prof. Hugo Lederer of Berlin a cast of his colossal statue of The Fighter, recently exhibited at the Paris Salon; from the Provincial Government of Rhenish Prussia a collection of casts of monumental and architectural sculpture of the Rhineland from the Romanesque period to the Renaissance; from the Society of Arts and Crafts of the Rhineland and Westphalia a similar gift representing the development of the industrial arts in western Germany in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance—the two collections together will contain about twenty large and forty small objects.

W. Harcourt Hooper, who died recently in his seventy-eighth year, was in his day a wood engraver of distinction. From 1891 to 1896 he was engaged at the Kelmscott Press, and previously had done excellent work for noted artists.

Frederick Keppel, importer of pictures and writer and lecturer on art, especially on etchings and engravings, died suddenly at his home in New York on Thursday of last week. He was born sixty-seven years ago at Tullow, Ireland, and was educated at Wesley College, Dublin, and in England. Recently he wrote a book in which he described his friendship with Whistler. He was the father of Frederick P. Keppel, dean of Columbia College.

Bruce Home, one of the authorities on the history of the city of Edinburgh, died about a fortnight ago, in his eighty-second year. He is remembered chiefly for a series of drawings of "Old Houses in Edinburgh."

Finance

STOCK MARKET PROPHECY.

That prices on the financial markets, here and abroad, should not have declined decidedly on the depressing news of the past two weeks, might readily enough have been accounted for on the ground that the stock exchanges had already "discounted" the news. But it is usually a reasonable inference that if prices actually advance under such circumstances, it is a sign that the stronger part of the financial community is anticipating better things. To ascribe a movement of the sort wholly to professional speculators—people who had "gone short" of stocks on belief that the real investing public would take fright and sell, and who had been forced to buy back the stocks when the public refused to perform its allotted task—provides no conclusive explanation. It merely shifts the argument to the question, why the heavy liquidation of real stock, which the speculators had predicted as a result of the month's bad news, did not put in its appearance.

That phenomenon can hardly be explained except on the ground that the financial public thought prices low enough, even in the face of the unpleasant news, and was not disposed to part with its holdings, even at a somewhat higher range of prices. Such an attitude might have had its basis in the feeling that stocks had gone to the recent low values because exactly such news had been expected. Or it might have been grounded on the logic that, with money commanding only 3 per cent. in the open market, it was not advisable to turn dividend-paying shares into ready cash. Or it might have been induced by an underlying idea that affairs in finance and trade had already reached their own low point of reaction for the present, and were likely to show betterment in the not very distant future.

It is one or the other of such considerations as these, but more usually all of them combined, which give such value as they ever possess to the prognostications of the Stock Exchange. For if the great body of investors (which comprises the mass of experienced business men and corporation managers) believe that all of the bad news has been "discounted" in prices, then they can hardly believe that much worse news is just ahead. If they find that money is so easy as to encourage purchases of stocks of business corporations, they should logically be encouraged also to put money into their private business. And if they really are convinced that a turn for the better is at hand in general industry, there is certainly nobody who has better means of forming such opinion.

This is why practical business men who never speculate, and who may not be large investors in securities, look constantly to the stock market's fluctuations for light on the outlook in their own affairs. The main reservation which experienced people make in drawing conclusions from the market's action, arises from the question whether the turn for the better is to be only momentary, or is to mark a decided change in the general situation. That will in most cases be determined by the action rather than the inaction of the outside investing public, when the speculators have halted in their tentative manœuvres.

The advance in prices after the Steel Trust suit was announced last autumn, which was based on just such expectation of better business, continued precisely two weeks, then ceased as suddenly as it had begun. In 1904, it continued from the middle of July up to the last weeks of December. But the trade revival which followed the stock market's advance in last November was similarly brief, whereas the Wall Street rise during 1904 preceded the continuous industrial expansion of the next two years.

If, then, one is to ask what tangible signs of business improvement are in sight, there may be pointed out two different sorts of indications, which may be classed as positive and negative. There is, for instance, last week's 10 per cent. estimated increase over 1911 in the checks drawn on all the country's banking institutions. In last week's cotton trade compilations, there was abundant evidence that the Northern spinners were making up for the small volume of their purchases earlier in the season. Their takings of cotton the past week are more than three times as great as in the same week last year; in the three past weeks they have taken 293,000 bales, as against the same period's 68,500 bales purchased in 1911. Even in the active trade of this season in 1907, the Northern mill takings of the same three weeks were only 214,000. This must have meant expectation of improving trade.

These comparisons plainly show the trend of things in one trade; whether the fortnightly railway car returns were equally significant, might be a question. On their face, the figures are very striking. They not only showed the number of idle cars to have been nearly cut in half since the preceding statement, but the total of side-tracked equipment was, with the exception of a single week, the smallest since November, 1909. Since the present year began, the idle cars have been reduced from 135,900 to 7,800, whereas in the same period a year ago, they rose from 106,900 to 189,800. But the present showing is probably complicated by the abnormal Western weather and the slowness of transportation. On the other hand, the Steel Corporation's monthly report of unfilled orders on its books, given out last week, showed increase of 74,479 tons during February. This is less brilliant than the 294,000-ton gain of January, but it leaves the largest total since 1909.

The rise or fall of the country's monthly iron output is ordinarily a sign of underlying tendencies in trade, and the fact that February's average daily production was the largest since June of 1910 is at least suggestive. A full year's output at the February rate would be 27,000,000 tons, whereas the largest actual yearly product of the past was 27,303,000. Along with this it must be considered that the Western farm communities have sold at highly remunerative prices the bulk of their grain crops of 1911, and that the Government last week figured out the smallest unsold reserve of wheat since 1905 and the smallest reserve of corn since 1904. Experienced Western observers are inferring good results from this, even in politics; for contentment or discontentment in the agricultural States has often been a decisive factor in a campaign of political agitation.

All these factors are no doubt embodied in the less tangible expression of

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belief that what we call "business sentiment" is changing for the better. The following extract from a private letter to its clients, by one of the largest mercantile houses in the interior trade, whose army of salesmen regularly report to it on such matters, is one illustration:

General business seems still to be very quiet all over the country. Sentiment, however, does not seem to be pessimistic in the least. On the contrary, business men appear to be only waiting for further developments.

I do not believe that the fact that this is a Presidential year has had much if any effect upon general business as yet. In fact, I believe that the possible disturbance of such a contest has already been discounted. In the same way, also, I believe that the pending plans to revise the tariff have played little part in holding back general business. There are always people who look for the worst to happen from such a readjustment, but my investigation leads me to believe that the great mass of people are not paying the slightest attention to the stories respecting the direful things which may happen if the tariff is reduced.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Belloc, Hilaire. First and Last. Dutton. $1.25 net.

Bennett, Arnold. The Matador of the Five Towns, and Other Stories; Polite Farces for the Drawing Room. Doran. $1.20; $1 net.

Bjerknes V, and others. Dynamic Meteorology and Hydrography. Part II; and Atlas. Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Bradford, T. L. Autobiography of a Baby. Revised edition. Philadelphia: David McKay. 50 cents.

Butler, E. B. Saleswomen in Mercantile Stores. Baltimore, 1909. Charities Pub. Committee. $1.08.

Butler, N. M. Why Should We Change Our Form of Government? Scribner. 75 cents net.

Canadian Men and Women of the Time. Edited by H. J. Morgan. Second edition. Toronto: William Briggs.

Carnegie Institution Anniversary Pamphlet. Washington.

Case, E. C., and others. Revision of the Amphibia and Pisces of the Permian of North America. Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Danby, Frank. Joseph in Jeopardy. Macmillan. $1.35 net.

Dukes, Ashley. Modern Dramatists. Chicago: Sergel & Co. $1.50.

Dunlap, Knight. A System of Psychology. Scribner.

Earle, M. L. Classical Papers, with a Memoir. Columbia University Press, Lemcke & Buechner. $3 net.

Fowlkes, Hyde. Poems. Cosmopolitan Press.

Freytag's Das Nest der Zaunkönige Abridged and edited by E. C. Roedder and C. H. Handschin. Heath. 65 cents.

Furneaux, W. M. The Acts of the Apostles. Frowde. $2.90 net.

Galsworthy, John. The Pigeon: A Fantasy in Three Acts. Scribner. 60 cents net.

Holberg, Ludvig. Three Comedies. Translated from the Danish by H. W. L. Hime. Longmans. $1.25 net.

Ibsen. Viking edition. Vols. XI, XII, XIII. Scribner. $2 each.

Inexpensive Homes of Individuality. Edited by H. H. Saylor. New edition, enlarged. McBride, Nast & Co. 75 cents net.

Innes, A. D. England's Industrial Development. London: Rivingtons.

Isaacs, A. S. What is Judaism? Putnam.

Jaekel, Blair. Windmills and Wooden Shoes. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.10 net.

Jenkins, Herbert. Life of George Borrow. Putnam.

Jerrold, Clare. The Early Court of Queen Victoria. Putnam.

Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1712-1726. Richmond: Virginia State Library.

Judson, F. N. The Law of Interstate Commerce and Its Federal Regulation. Second edition. Chicago. T. H. Flood & Co.

Kennard, N. H. Lafcadio Hearn. Appleton. $2.50 net.

Kimball, Edward. The Dominant Chord. Boston: Page & Co. $1.25 net.

King, H. C. Rational Living. Macmillan. 50 cents net.

Le Braz, Anatole. The Night of Fires, and Other Breton Studies. Trans. by F. M. Gostling. Longmans. $1.60 net.

Lee, Charles. Dorinda's Birthday. Dutton. 1.25 net.

McLaren, Amy. The Yoke of Silence. Putnam.

Mann, F. O. The Works of Thomas Deloney. Frowde. $5.75 net.

Maskell, Alfred. Wood Sculpture. Putnam.

May, T. E. The Constitutional History of England. Edited and continued to 1911 by Francis Holland. 3 vols. Longmans.

Mineral Resources of the United States. Part I, Metals; Part II, Nonmetals. 1910. Washington: U. S. Geological Survey.

Molière's Les Précieuses Ridicules, Le Médecin Malgré Lui; Tartuffe; Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. Translated by C. H. Page. Putnam.

Moore, J. B. Four Phases of American Development. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $1.50.

Nicholson, Meredith. A Hoosier Chronicle. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1.40 net.

Notestein, Wallace. A History of Witchcraft in England, from 1558 to 1718. Washington: American Historical Association. $1.

Oliver, Edwin. The A. B. C. of Auction Bridge. Revised by G. E. Atherton. Philadelphia. David McKay. 50 cents.

Olschki, L. S. Livres á figures de l'école allemande des XVe et XVIe siècles. Florence: Leo. S. Olschki.

Oppenheim, L. International Law: A Treatise. Vol I, Peace. Second edition. Longmans.

Randall-Maciver, D., and Woolley, C. L. Buhen. Vol. VII, Text; Vol. VIII, Plates. Egyptian Dept., Univ. of Pennsylvania.

Rives, Amélie. Hidden House. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.20 net.

Rose, W. G. Putting Marshville on the Map. Duffield. 50 cents net.

Sheffield, A. D. Grammar and Thinking. Putnam.

Talbot, F. A. Moving Pictures. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.50 net.

Traveller's Tales: Told in Letters by "The Princess." Putnam.

Trevelyan, G. O. George the Third and Charles Fox. Vol. I. Longmans. $2 net.

Turner, E. R. The Negro in Pennsylvania. Washington: American Historical Assn. $1.50.

Uzanne, Octave. The Modern Parisienne. Putnam.

Vizetelly, E. A. The Anarchists: Their Faith and Their Record. Lane. $3.50 net.

Willcocks, M. P. Wings of Desire. Lane. $1.30 net.

Williams, Dora. Gardens and Their Meaning. Boston: Ginn.

Wilson, F. R. L., and Hedley, G. W. A School Chemistry. Frowde. $1.10.

Woodberry, G. E. The Torch; Swinburne; Great Writers. (Reprints.) Macmillan. $1.25 net, each.

Woodlock, P. D. Important Discoveries in Plane and Solid Geometry. Columbia, Mo.: E. W. Stephens Pub. Co.

Woodrow, Mrs. W. Sally Salt. Indianapolis. Bobbs-Merrill. $1.25 net.

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